HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 168— BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 18 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 July	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	16,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China & Japan
6th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th July	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa
20th ,,	BABALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM] NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,820

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery) Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, on outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed letters to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Required a registered MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, with a knowledge of public health and photography to prepare magic lantern slides and to give popular lectures on public health. Payment will be made according to the number of slides prepared and lectures given. Applications to be sent on the Forms which will on request be supplied at the Office of the undersigned. J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association. Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, Bombay.

A 29026.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS to canvas orders for advertisements for a high class weekly Journal of S. India Liberful Commission allowed to bonafide Agents. MANAGER. THE SWABHIMANI, CANNANORE.

A R343

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER for Small Silk Weaving Factory in Bombay well versed in artificial silk work. One knowing dyeing will be given preference. He must state salary, without which application will not be considered. Apply Box No. 2005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.

A R331

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R335

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

OFFICE FLATS and SHOPS, well ventilated, suitable for Solicitors, Architects and others near Church Gate Street, and Hornby Road at No. 33, Nanabhoy Lane Fort.

C R340

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. |11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515-A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

7 LBS. English Rosy PEACHES, nectarines or Plums Rs. 8/, 5 lbs. seedless GRAPES Rs. 6/8/, Sample box 8 dry fruits 8 lbs net Rs. 7/8/, German scientific packing. Extra fine quality guaranteed Delivery free. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta, Teleg. "Peach."

F 346

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

EXCELLENT FAMOUS GARDEN FRUITS.—Bombay mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Langra mangoes Rs. 16 per 100. KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractor, Saharappur.

334

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND WHIPPET, the leader of light car values. Five-Seater Tourer, Sedan and Roadster models in stock. Overland and Willys-Knight Spare Parts for all models G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road; Workshops and Service Station, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

JA 29024

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fino	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort. Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KALAMAZOO (SALES) LTD. Manufacturers and distributors direct to users of Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Books, and Agents for Burroughs Adding, Calculating and Book-keeping Machines and for Powers Automatic Accounting Machines, beg to announce the opening of a Branch Office at 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Experts in all the above lines of office equipment will be pleased to await on customers at their offices on request.

Post Office Box 600.
Telephone No. 24567.

29014

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

5 Spans of W. I. N. girders complete with flooring plates, handrails and Piles.—Offers will be accepted by the undersigned up to 1st August, 1927, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/-

STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D.,
Bhavnagar.

TENDERS.

BELLASIS TERMINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase, demolition and removal of materials of structures No. 12, 13 and 14 on a portion of the land acquired for Long Distance Terminal at Bellasis Road.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, Church Gate up to 12 noon on 30th July 1927.

The successful tenderer for each structure will be required to deposit the amount tendered immediately and will be required to complete demolishment (walls dismantled to 6 inches below formation) and remove the materials by 30th September 1927.

Site plans can be seen in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction, Church Gate and the buildings can be inspected by appointment.

The Agent, B. B. and C.I. Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.

29018

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF A. HYLAND LIMITED.
A. HYLAND LIMITED Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Talyarkhan on the 22nd day of February, 1927, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rupees Thirty Lacs to Rupees Seven lacs is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 29th day of July, 1927.

LITTLE & CO
Attorneys for the Company.

29011

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF CIVIL SUBORDINATE JUDGE, KATHIAWAR.

Civil Suit No. 116 of 1926.

THE SAURASTRA FILMS, LTD. represented by its managing agents Messrs. Pattni & Vyas, of Rajkot C. S. Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. D. H. WAKNIS for Managing Contractors of the Aryan Cinema, Sholapur, 2. ABASAHEB FULMANDIKAR, Managing Contractor Aryan Cinema, Sholapur, 3. MADHAVRAO PAWASKAR, Managging Contractor, Aryan Cinema, Sholapur, 4. MANAGER, MORVI RAILWAY, MORVI. Defendants.

CLAIM:—For the recovery of the Plaintiff's Cinema Films Etc., for damages or detention charges for unlawful detention thereof and for the amount due to the plaintiff on taking accounts. Valued at Rs. 3,130.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the first three defendants that they avoid service of summons intentionally in this suit and wander here and there.

You first three defendants are hereby informed that 4th August, 1927, is fixed for settlements of issues in this suit at Rajkot at 11 a. m. and if you fail to attend the Court either personally or through a pleader or mukhatyar on the date mentioned above, the suit will be heard exparte.

Civil Subordinate Judge,
Kathiawar.

Rajkot C. S., 29th June, 1927.

29014

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET UPPER DUNCAN ROAD AND PALGHAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor, the 1st defendant (in Suit No. 5367 of 1922, Mahomed Hossein Joosub and ors. vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and ors.) and also the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Haji Sakoor Haji Habib, deceased, and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 9th January, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, the following:—

LOT NO. 1.—Property at Khoja Street on WEDNESDAY, the 24th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.—

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khoja Street assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 7300, Street No. 204 to 208 and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2887, New No. 9866, Old Survey No. 2813 New Survey No. 4321 Cadastral Survey No. 3715 Bhuleshwar Division and admeasuring about 133 square yards and bounded on the East by the said Khoja Street, on the West by Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Walli Mahomed Haji Moosa and on the South by the property of Lovji Ladha.

LOT NO. 2.—Property at Upper Duncan Road on THURSDAY, the 25th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

(FIRSTLY):—All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Upper Duncan Road assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 558, Street Nos. 536 to 540 and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2809, 2815, New No. 9796, Old Survey No. 2169-2170, New Survey No. 1|6411 and Cadastral Survey No. 768 Byculla Division and admeasuring about 280-5|9 square yards, and bounded on the East by Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, on the West by the property of Parmananddas Tribhuwandas, on the North by the property of Alli Mahomed Suleman and on the South by property of Moosaji Eussufalli.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Upper Duncan Road and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 559, Street No. 542, and 546 and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2809-2815, New No. 1|9796, Old Survey No. 2169-2170, New Survey No. 2|6411 and Cadastral Survey No. 768, Byculla Division admeasuring about 280-4|9 sq. yds. and bounded on the East by Upper Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Parmananddas Tribhuwandas, on the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lallubhai and on the South by the property of Allimahomed Sulleman.

LOT NO. 3:—Property at Palghar on FRIDAY, the 26th proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

All that piece of Government land situate at Palghar Taluka Dahanu District Thana, bearing Survey No. 80, Area about 1 21-7|8 Gunthas, Assessment Rs. 2-5-0; measuring 113 feet on the North from East to West 170 feet, on the South from East to West 180 feet, on the East from East to South and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the West by fence, on the South by fence and beyond that by uncultivated land and on the North by the land of Mahabir Orilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant and Administrator at Humum Street, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, OLD CURIO ARMS, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, CARPETS, GARDEN POTS AND TUBS OF PALMS, FERNS, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Dongersi Road, in "Wood Grange" valuable furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suites, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, meat safe, ice-box, writing tables, wall clocks, old curio arms, gramophone with records, carpets, cooking utensils, garden pots and tubs of palms, ferns, etc.

The property of A. S. Chadwick, Esqr.

AUCTION SALES.

Catalogues are published and the property on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FANCY MIRROR CABINETS, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, CABINET GRAMOPHONES, HARMONIUM, ONE "WOLSELEY" MOTOR CAR, ONE "CADYLLECT" MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1130 of 1927 (N. H. Moos vs. Bai Jenabai, widow of Salemahomed Elias), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Beulah House," first floor, Souter Street, Bellasis Road (where the furniture has been removed for sale) household furniture, drawing room Chesterfield suites, dining tables, bedsteads, show cases, almyrahs, mirror jardeniers, dressing tables, cabinets, easy chairs, gramophone, harmonium, electic chandeliers, swing, teapoys, arm and without arm chairs, one "Wolseley" 20 H.P. 4 cylinder 7 seater landaulette motor car, one "Cadillac" 25 H.P. 4 cylinder, 2 seater landaulette motor car in very good working order.

The property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES. PIECE-GOODS. ALUMINIUM WARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 18th July, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots, Office chairs safes, CARPETS, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Alli Mahomed Abdulji traded as A. Alli Mahomed and Co. (Insolvents).—

Re. Freudonic Works v/s. A. Alli Mahomed and Co.:—

One lot alluminium utensils, such as fry pans, tea and coffee service, coffee pots, egg pouchers, kettles, funnels, cullenders workmen's cans, soap boxes, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Rali Bros.:—

A big lot of Shirtings, jacconets, mainsooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Adapted from Jeffrey Farnol's Most Famous Novel
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL Opera House

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate's Picture
A FAIR WARRIOR.
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

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OMBAY COTTON MARKET.

RICANS: N. Y.:—Cotton a run-away Horse.—Heavy Rains Reported. Watkins Bureau condition 77.4 per cent. Futures 39 to 42 points higher.

L:—Heavy Short Covering. Closed strong.

PRIVATE CABLES.

ers. Umrigan and Vesugar's New Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. under date 15th Inst. as under:—
ins in the West causing anxiety. eculative interest broadening."
following cable has been received ssrs. Thomas Smith & Co. from Liverpool friends:—4 p.m.
atkins forecast 77.4 per cent check- market, but expect market firm th up-ward tendency."
New York market later advanced essive rains and general buying. ntinue to advise purchases.
rs. Patel Bros. have received the ng cables to-day:—
—October highest 18.20 .2-55 a.m.) 17.87 (11-11 a.m.)
et advanced on short coverings, and scarcity of contracts. ol—straddle selling, Watkins esti- ndition 77.4 per cent.
have taken place in Arkanas rth Texas.
rs. Langley & Co. have received lowing cable from Liverpool:—.
ins Bureau estimate condition cent. Advance caused by heavy

Devkaran Nanjee state in their report that the American market healthy appearance and would advance if helped by some cause the weather turning unfavour- Our market also a good nunder- we continue to remain in fav- he long side.

Bruel & Co. make the following on in to-day's report.—
w ehave been bullish up to this we now think that it would be to follow the advance further. to all reports there is nothing ch wrong with weather condi- America and it is as well to that prices in Liverpool are y near the 10d. level. The re- op of the present season was un- surprisingly well absorbed but ot think that the Trade can con- take Cotton at the same pace ces at their present level and it confirmed opinion that if the ad- not checked, Trade certainly At this stage long interests us best liquidated.
ool dated the 15th inst. s have fallen in Eastern and West- s."
ork, dated the 15th inst her mostly favourable some men- vil, scattered, good progress noted t think some reaction due."
Vurdhman & Co. have received Liverpool Agents Messrs. Reis following cable dated the 16 inst. ng fear boll weevil activity res- ewed advance speculative trade roadening."

AMERICANS.

ay the New York futures pre- appearance of a run-away horse s of heavy rains, which is bound ome day. Aggressive Bull buying with enormous short covering resulted in a sharp advance of 39 to 42 points at the close. Spot Cotton prices improved 25 points to 18 cent.

The New Orleans Market closed firm at a rise of 26 to 32 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised to 17.65 c.

The Liverpool futures Market opened unchanged and ruled quiet and closed steady at a gain of 2 points.

Messrs. Watkins Bureau issued their midmonth report of weather condition 77-4 per cent. against their last estimate of 75.8 per cent. It is clear enough that the crop had a favourable progress during the last fortnight.

During the past week prices have practically advanced every day and to-day middling American stands at 18 cent in New York. The general sentiment still continues bullish and there is scarcity of contracts which is responsible for the recent advance in the prices of cotton. The market is ignoring all fundamental levelopments and we believe present situation is nothing but a purely speculative move, which has created wild enthusiasm on the bull side. It may continue for some time or not but we believe purchasers at present level risky and hink it unwise to follow the advance any more as the market always looks trongest at the top. We think such on is not far from the present level.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 16.

Following a sharp rise of 39 points in New York local market opened steany at Rs. 362/12 and after declining to Rs. 361/12 prices ruled firm on short covering and closed as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	351/8	351/8	350	351
Apl/May	362/12	364/8	361/12	364/8
Oomra				
July	343	345	343	345
Dec/Jan	348	350	347	350
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	314/8	315	314	315

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 16.

Liverpool opened 15 points higher and closed 25 points on reports of heavy rains and complaints. There was heavy short covering and the market ruled strong and closed as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	353/8	354	353	353/8
Apl/May	367/8	368/12	367	367/4
Oomra				
July	347	348	347	348
Dec/Jan	351	352	351	352
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	318	319	318	319

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 16.

Sampin closed this morning as under:

	Yen.
July	226.30 + .3.50
October	234.90 + .3.90
January	236.70 + .3.80

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 16.

Silver Market fluctuated within a small range and closed as under:—

Ready			58 2 6	
Ashad	59/1/0	59/2/6	59/1/0	59/2/6
Shravan	59/2/6	59/4/0	59/2/6	59/4/0
Bhadrva	59/1/6	59/3/0	59/1/6	59/3/0
Shanghan Ex.			2 6 7/8	

GOLD.

Bombay, July 16.

The market ruled quiet but steady as under:—

Ready	21 7 9
Ashad	21 7 6
Shravan	21 8 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 16.

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 897.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN--
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126-1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras 89.20.
London—Berlin Marks 20.44 3/4.
Tone of exchange:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 16.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ld.)

Buktsar (Punjab), July 14.

Wheat Bhadon	4 10 6
Wheat Asuj	4 13 0
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Barley Asuj	3 6 9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	7 14 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 2 9

READY.

Wheat	4 4 0 to 4 10 0
Gram	3 11 0 to 3 15 0
Barley	3 2 0
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseeds	4 0 0
Oil of Rapeseeds	19 2 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	1,000 mds.
Gram	500 mds.
Barley	200 mds.
Rapeseeds	50 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Juy 15.

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£19-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-3|4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1 8
Funding Loan 14 per cent.	£86-1|2
Conversion Loan	£76-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent.	£101-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	£57-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£60-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-1|4
Consols	£54-5 8
War Loan	£101-1 8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£98-1|4

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 16.

Silver:—Market very quiet.

Spot	25-15 16
Forward	25-15|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 16.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz: £4\|4\|11-1\|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	unquoted
T.T. Amsterdam on London	unquoted
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.80

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25. C and F Calcutta:—
July\|Sept. per ewt. 14\|9.
Oct\|Dec. per ewt 14\|10-1\|2.
Jan\|Mar. per ewt. 15\|1-1 2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct\|Dec. per ewt. 15\|0-1\|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct\|Dec. per ewt. 15\|1.

COFFEE.

New York, July 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-3\|16.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 16.

October	18.50
December	18.75
January	18.86
March	19.02
May	19.20
Middling Spot	18.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 16.

July	17.90
October	18.30
Middling Spot	17.95

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 16.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

Seinde Good	7.95
„ Fully Good	8.15
„ Fine	8.35
Bengal Good	7.95
„ Fully Good	8.15
„ Fine	8.35
Oomra Good	8.35
„ Fully Good	8.60
„ Fine	8.85
Broach Good	8.40
„ Fully Good	8.70
„ Fine	9.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	19.45
August	19.48
September	19.51
October	19.70
November	19.55
December	19.50
January	19.45
February	19.42
March	19.39
April	19.39
May	19.39
June	19.39
July	19.39
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	9.65
August	9.69
September	9.78
October	9.82
November	9.85
December	9.90
January	9.97
February	9.99
March	10.02
April	10.04
May	10.08
June	10.09
July	10.10
Middling Spot	9.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 16.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 16.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £8\|12\|6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £16\|12\|6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment quoted £18\|17\|6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 16.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
July\|Aug. shipment value 52\|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers 53\|3.
Wheat, Australian:—
July\|Aug. shipment buyers 54\|3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
July\|Aug. shipment buyers 54 3.

LINSEED.

London, July 16.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £18\|2\|6.
Aug.\|Sept. shipment sellers £18\|5\|0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £16\|2 6.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £18\|15\|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 16.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
July\|Aug. delivery sellers 31\|10-1\|2.
Sept\|Dec. delivery sellers 32\|6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans	2-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-1 2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed o. Spot:	
Buyers	14-3|4
Sellers	14-7|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—	
Buyers	14-3|4
Sellers	14-7|8

(Continued from Column 6)

Pabany	237 8
Phoenix	397 9
Simplex	182 8
Swadeshi	518 12
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mills	100
Govt. paper 2 1/2 per cent	77 8
Govt. Paper 3 per cent	103 8

STOCKS AND SHARES,

STEADY MARKET

MILL SHARES:— July 16.

The market ruled steady with a small turnover.

TATA IRON:—

Iron Shares ruled steady with short covering.

SECURITIES—

Owing to further liquidations the Securities ruled easy.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	80	
Baroda	50	4	89	
Central Co operative	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	8
Eastern	£5.8.[illegible]	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1460	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365	
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		26	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350		177	8
Katni Cement O.	100		166	4
Katni Cement D.	10		600	
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	51	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	868	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	144	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	107	8
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	0
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		203	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		245	
Scindia Steam	15/0		15	7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000		84	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	146	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100		91	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1072	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c	997	8
Tata Power O.	1,000		557	8
Tata Power P.	1,000		860	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			430	
Akbari	500		125	
Fort	475		156	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	315	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	500	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		276	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		21	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	658	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8 193	12 Prem	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	7
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
6Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		86	12
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	137	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			48	12
Thacker	50	193	2 Prem	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1200	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter			5	8
New India	25		24	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1975	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	407	8
Apollo	50		6	
Assur Virjee	100		2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15		
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	
Bombay Dyeing Pearl	531 4	535	578 12	552 8

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/6/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/9/6 1945-55 Rs. 108/6/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

etc.	250	25	933	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	295	
Broach Fine Counts	50		75	
Century	100	10y	426	4
Central India O.	100	16	535	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	480	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land Mill			142	8
Crescent	100	4	215	
Currimbhoy	250		210	
David	500		250	
Duria	100		170	
Dawn	250	55	720	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8		1	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	237	8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	133	12
Elphinstone O.	700		15	
Emperor Edward	500		45	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	921	4
Finlay	1,000		146	4
Framjee Petit	100		625	
Gokak	100	5	133	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1: 50	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100		237	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382	8
Jamshed O.	250		70	
Jhatau Makanjee	Nil		95	
Kishand	25		3	4
Kohinoor	500		1235	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	640	
Madhavrao Scindia	100		17	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		125	
Madras United	250	15	600	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100		80	
Meyer Sassoon	100		92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	125	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	316	4
Osmansbhai (100)	75		15	
Pearl	250	8	582	8
Phoenix	100	10	397	8
Premier	100		11	4
Sassoon Cotton	100		14	
Sassoon Silk	500		690	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100		182	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		30	
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500		518	12
Swan	00		160	
Tata Mill O.	5		100	
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	282	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	975	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			407	8
Bombay Cotton			347	8
Bombay Dyeing	931 4	935 931 4	933	12
Century			426	4
Central India			533	12
Colaba Land			142	8
Crescent			215	
Edward Sassoon				
Fazulbhoy	921 4,	922 8, 918 12	921	4
Finlays			146	4
Globe			30	8
Gokak			133	12
Indian Bleaching			237	8
Indore Malwa			382	8
Kohinoor			1240	
Madhowjee			125	
Mathuradas			80	
Meyer Sassoon			92	8
Mysore			126	4
New Great			315	4

(Continued in Coleman 3

DY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 16

		Ready / Mill Terms New.
uperfine	M. G.	320/22
Fine	313/15 Nov. + 25/6	Dec. + 17
F. G.	„	305/8
ab Fine	„	310/13
F. G.	„	305/7
ingt. Fine	M. G.	358 60
	358-60 Nov. + 34/5	Dec + 22-3
	„	353-55
	353-55 Nov + 25/6	De + 14/5
		348-50
n-Akola	348/50 Nov + 18/9	Dec + 9
	„	345-47
	345/47 Nov. + 11½	Dec. + 1
	Fine 338/40 Nov. — 1	Dec. — 4/6
urma Best Quality	„	345-47
Average	„	337/40
Sailu	„	335/37
jain	„	340/42
anavad	„	340/42
he M.G.,		355/60
F.G.,		345/50
Good M.G		343-45
H.G.		
Fine M G		385/90
gli F.G. M G		358/60
.G.M.G.		355/60
mgam		

EADY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 16.

D. Sassoon & Co.	Sangli	358
Do.	Bailhongal	370
thabhai Nathoo	Bijapur	336
Do.	Broach	360
rumnan Bros.	Yadgiri	358
Do.	Bodbad	353
apan T. & Co.	Jalna	352
Do.	Harsud	352
Do.	Pulgaon	354
rrimbhai Mill	Gadag	365
Do.	Hubli	370
Do.	Upland	365
on mill	Bijapur	336
lkart Bros.	Khandesh	344
G. Kesha	Nanded	350
irjee Laljee	Bijapur	355

DAILY COTTON STATISTIC

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 16
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		3,13,645	2,90,776
Central India		3,02,200	3,73,466
Barsi and Nagar	82	2,01,767	2,21,731
Hyderabad-Gaorani	55	68,803	74,028
Berar		5,68,800	4,74,132
Central Provinces	91	2,27,742	2,45,732
Total Oomras	228	16,83,063	16,79,865
Dholera	1484	2,01,861	2,79,039
N.W. Provinces		58,124	1,29,516
Rajputana	134	58,160	1,09,832
Sind-Punjab	144	1,16,115	2,93,321
Broach	132	2,37,960	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar		1,30379	1,44646
Westerns-Northerns	169	67,100	97,821
Cocoanada		407	2 684
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	60,153
Persian		4,436	4,394
American	1133	3,42 629	17,257
Egyptian and African	22	84,372	75'990
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	3,383	30,22,534	32,09,905

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 14th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,222	3,69,024	5,18,801
Japan & China	7081	14,43 640	17,05,755
Coast Ports	100	23,510	22,804
Up-country by Rail		1,45,281	96,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,375	82,30
Total	10403	19,88,934	24,28,377

THE WEATHER

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN GANGETIC PLAIN.

SIMLA, July 17.

The depression over Northwest Frontier Province has intensified further and the monsoon has been vigorous along the western Himalayas and the Gangetic plain Yesterday's disturbance conditions in the bay is apparently developing into depression off the Orissa coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan, Punjab Hills and Kumaon Hills and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, East Central Provinces, Hyderabad South and Madras coast north. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Punjab East and North Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch: Tavoy one and a half: Gauhati and Silchar one, Darjeeling three: Ranchi two Purnea three Patna two: Allahabad one: Cawnpore two: Lucknow and Jhansi four: Agra two Bareilly and Roorkee four: Dehra Dun, Mussoorie three: Delhi a half: Simla six: Dharampore three: Dalhousie one and a half: Kalat a quarter: Mount Abu a half: Nowgong and Jubbulpore three: Jagdalpur one: Mercara five: Calicut and Trivandrum one: and Cuddapah one and a half.

Forecast: Extension in Northwest India and increase round the head of the Bay.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

16th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	n Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0.68	43.94	33 47	30 42
Fort	0.03	49.62	35 05	41 46
J. J. Hospital	0.26	43.68	34 20	37 54

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Saturday, the 16th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta	0.30	0.30	—0.07
Multan	..	0.66	—9.82
Rawalpindi	0.0	2.77	—2.81
Lahore	..	2.93	—1.54
Hissar	..	3.24	—0.23
Ambala	2.37	9.91	+2.15
Delhi	..	5.54	—1.99
Agra	..	2.92	—4.42
Mainpuri	..	3.39	—3.26
Jhansi	0.01	6.85	—3.68
Cawnpore	..	10.26	+2.54
Allahabad	..	10.43	+0.19
Jacobabad	..	0	—0.63
Karachi	..	2.08	—0.27
Bikaner	..	0.83	—2.23
Ajmer	..	1.54	—4.46
Jaipur	1.33	2.21	—4.49
Kotah	..	3 29	—5.68
Mount Abu	0.18	13.27	—1.71
Bhuj	..	5 04	+0.79
Dwarka	0.02	5.77	—0.49
Veraval	..	7.02	—0.05
Rajkot	..	11.80	+1.67
Bhavnagar Para	..	6.60	—0.71
Surat	..	17.93	+0.77
Ahmedabad	0.28	15.05	+5.18
Deesa	..	5.56	—0.83
Neemuch	..	3.79	—4.71
Indore	..	8.05	—2.76
Jubbulpore	0.04	10.17	—5.77
Saugor	..	11.57	—1.88
Hoshangabad	..	13.88	+0.55
Khandwa	0.19	29.41	+10.70
Akola	..	12.78	+2.66
Amraoti	..	23.23	+11.87
Nagpur	..	25.96	+9.61
Chanda	0.05	32.49	+16.42
Raipur	0.57	17.53	+1.84
Bombay	0.08	43.94	+10.68
Ratnagiri	0.22	42.38	—4.51
Marmagoa	0.23	39.84	—6.83
Karwar	0.32	59.89	+1.03
Malegaon	..	9.34	+2.49
Ahmednagar	..	9.02	+2.20
Poona	..	8.48	+0.23
Sholapur	0.01	6.81	—0.12
Bijapur	..	3.89	—0.58
Belgaum	0.05	15.94	+0.03
Aurangabad	..	16.51	+8.19
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	14.68	+4.34
Hyderabad	0.12	10.64	+2.95
Mangalore	2.97	74.75	+46.59
Calicut	0.90	56.56	+6.43
Cochin	0.89	42.41	+1.32
Trivandrum	0.19	46.5	—0.95
Colombo	..	10.56	—0.57
Masulipatam	0.31	9.39	+1.41
Bellary	0.89	3.69	+0.96
Cuddapah	0.53	5.98	+0.93
Madras	..	4.59	+0.83
Bangalore	0.02	5.19	+0.04
Coimbatore	..	2.32	—0.09
Trichinopoly	..	2.94	+0.83
Negapatam	0.07	1.32	—0.91

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 16TH JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 2.37 in. of rain. Skies are clear over the southwestern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north of the area and in defect in the southeast. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Rawalpindi and higher elsewhere; the minimum was above normal outside the region of rainfall. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north of the area. Temperature was above normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 1.33 in rain and Mount Abu 0.18 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur and in defect at Ajmer and Kotah. Temperature was nearly Knormal except at the first station, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 107 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.28 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in west Kathiawar. Temperature was below normal in central Gujarat and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.19 in. of rain and Raipur 0.57 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Raipur where the maximum alone was above normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.08 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.22 in., Marmagao 0.23 in. and Karwar 0.32 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87.0 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 79.5 deg. (2 deg. above normal): elsewhere temperature was normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally weak over the whole of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in east Rajputana, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and the west Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 2.97 in. at Mangalore. 0.90 in. at Calicut, 0.80 in. at Cochin, 0.19 in. at Trivandrum, 0.31 in. at Masulipatam, 0.89 in. at Bellary, and 0.53 in. at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.742 inches (.066 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.708 inches (.088 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.38 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.5 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 231 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.42 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.01 inches.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

LIABILITIES.

Bombay, 8th July 1927.

	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	2,54,97,000
Other Deposits	19,97,000
ASSETS.	
	Decrease. Rs.
Bank's Investments	1,01,07,000
Loans	43,50,000
Cash Credits	1,28,43,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	27,29,000
	Increase.
Cash	29.14,000

Percentage 28.09.

Imperial Bank of India,
Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 8th July 1927.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	7,22,85,000
Other Deposits	71,50,35,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent Liabilities Sundries	1,23,02,000
Rupees	90,58,72,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£888,200
Advances in London	£887,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 37,109

Percentage 28.09
Bank Rate 5 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	17,64,45,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73,68,000
Loans	12,05,22,000
Cash Credits	28,44,30,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,40,47,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	37,10,000
Bullion	20,000
Dead Stock	2,76,06,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	63,59,000
Balances with other Banks	6,81,000
	68,11,88,000
Cash	22,46,84,000
Rupees	90.58,72,000

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
July. 17

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:— Per lb	
Textile .. .. .. „	0 12 0
Century .. .. .. „	0 11 9
Jacob .. .. .. „	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon .. .. „	0 11 9
Apollo .. .. .. „	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;	
Standard Mill .. ..Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 .. „	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705 .. „	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill .. „	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal) .. „	0 15 3
Phoenix .. .. „	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) .. „	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia) .. „	0 15 3
Kaliamardan .. „	0 15 6
Daud Sahib .. .. „	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat .. .. „	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill .. .. „	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill .. .. „	0 15 9
David Mill .. .. „	0 15 9
Apollo Mili .. .. „	0 15 3
Moon Mill .. .. „	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—	
Swan Finlay .. .. „	0 15 0
Gold Mohor .. .. „	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand) .. ..per lb.	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant) .. „	0 14 9
Century (Bugle) .. .. „	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala) .. .. „	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji) .. „	0 14 6
Sakuntala .. .. „	0 14 6
Sundari Brand .. .. „	0 14 6
Globe .. .. .. „	0 14 3
Rachael .. .. .. „	0 14 0
Palkhi .. .. .. „	0 14 6
Maher .. .. .. „	0 14 9
Kechhwa .. .. .. „	0 14 6
LEPAD:—	
Spring .. .. .. „	0 15 0
Textile .. .. .. „	0 15 0
Century .. .. .. „	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) .. „	1 0 3
Jacob .. .. .. „	1 0 0
Century .. .. .. „	0 15 6
Moon Mill .. .. .. „	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) .. „	0 15 3
Century .. .. .. „	0 15 6
Jacob .. .. .. „	0 15 0
Moon Mill .. .. .. „	0 15 3
1386 Tata .. .. „	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton .. Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed .. .. „	3 13 0
Century .. .. „	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney .. „	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902 „	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur .. „	10 0 0
58000 Kurla .. „	8 2 0
1325 Morarji .. „	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124	
Pearl Pabaney .. „	7 10 0
Hindustan .. „	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael .. „	6 4 0
SALITA:—	
Century .. .. „	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant) „	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	
777 Crescent .. „	2 4 0
Apollo David .. „	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta .. ..per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix .. .. .. „	1 2 0
Kohinoor .. .. .. „	1 2 0
Tata .. .. .. „	1 2 0

MOOLA CO.'S WILL STRUCK OIL.

The Moola Oil Coy. Ltd., Rangoon wire under date July 16.

Our well No. 13 struck oil.

RANGOON, July 17.

The Moola Oil Co., Ltd., have succeeded in discovering oil in another of their wells. The well No. 13 struck oil yesterday.—Free Press.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

LAHORE, July 16.

Government officers serving under the Punjab Government have been warned to refrain from taking any action in connection with the advocacy of subscriptions or collection of money which might render their conduct liable to misconstruction.—A. P.

BREACH PARTLY REPAIRED

SINGLE LINE WORKING ON G. I. P. RY

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Bhusaval at Dongargaon, G.I.P. Railway wires under date July 17th.

The breach at mileage 342 between Bagmar and Dongargaon has been partly repaired and single line working has been introduced to-day.—A.P.

BOMBAY—SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Every one who has the interest of agriculture of the country in its improvement will welcome this step by Government of introducing a Bill at the ensuing sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council which begins from the 18th instant. at Poona. This measure was long over due as far back as the year 1916, when Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole and others introduced the matter in the Council then. To create public opinion I had the honour to read a paper on the sub-division of lands before the Deccan Agricultural Association Poona and to contribute an article on the subject in the special Pateti number of the "Sanj Vartaman" of 1917. As the bill will be discussed in the Council shortly, it will be of interest for the members of the Council to know methods adopted by different nations to put a stop to the fragementations of small holdings.

AMERICA:—Although in America ther is no Government limit as to the subdivision of land, people there do not of themselves go on minutely sub-dividing lands which they think are not large enough to maintain a family and unless the operator gets a sufficient income. In that case the land is usually bought over by one member of the family and thus operated as a unit. They know that the practice of minute sub-division of land when the units are made too small to be profitable, would make farming a side issue and of less importance as a business than it is today. From this it will be seen that even the Americans relise that the minute sub-division of lands does not scientifically and economically better the conditions of anybody directly and of their country indirectly. There are also very small holdings in America, but all holdings about the size of fractions of an acre are put under the holdings of home gardens. In fact there are not agricultural holdings of very small areas in America and that it has not necessitated the American Government to fix a limit for the sub-division of agricultural lands on account of the Americans voluntarily putting a stop to such bad system of minute sub-division of lands for their own benefits.

FRANCE:—In France on account of the law of inheritance land was minutely divided and sub-divided just as in India. When the French Government saw the evil effects of the minute sub-division of lands on the economic state of the country it passed a Bill in 1908 which while leaving untouched the principle that the shares should be equal in value modifies it slightly when the estate does not exceed one hectare equivalant to about 2 1|2 acres in area and 1,200 francs. equivalent to Rs. 705 in value. By the introduction of this system one is either compelled to buy lands surrounding his own portion of land inherited by him or to sell it to another one one if it falls below 2 1|2 acres in area or Rs. 705 in value and thus that minute sub-division is checked by the law of the country.

GERMANY:—In Germany the land is not inherited equally by the children. It goes to the eldest son if the father dies intestate or it will pass on his death to whichever children he has appointed. Thus there is no danger in Germany of lands being minutely sub-divided and thereby the agricultural state of the country is in no way affected.

JAPAN:—In Japan the interest in the lands and not the land itself is divided equally unless a will is made to the country, among the children by their parents and children thus enjoy the produce according to their shares. The head of the family can decide as he is pleased as to how or in what manner to distribute his property among his children before his death or by will. The general practice is that the major portion is bestowed upon the eldest son, who succeeds his father's house and becomes the head of the family, his juniors getting smaller proportions. If any one of them has to sell his shares in the land preference is given to the other brothers or sisters for buying his share.

Although in Japan there is no restriction to the fragmentation of holdings to the area of 20 to 30 "Bu" equivalent to 80 to 120 Sq. Yards. The Japanes Government have not found any necessity to pass any bill for the stopping of fragmentation of lands as the agriculture of that country is not neglected except in every minute fragmentations, on account of the Japanes peasants finding secondary occupations near their holdings by the establishing of idustries near villages and not in towns and so have not to leave their homes and hearths far away in search of some occupaion during non agricultural seasons. In this case the Japanese peasants find it convenient to look after their agricultural operations during leisure unlike the Indian cultivator who is absent for a considerable time from his holding. By opening of Match factories in the suburbs of Bombay in Salsette by the Japanese and Indian Firms the cultivators have found a secondary occupation near their homes of preparing match boxes &c. by job work by which they are not required to attend factories, regularly. I find now large number of lands which remained uncultivated on account of want of labour are caning now under the ploughs. This shows the importance of opening factories near the villages of centres where raw material is produced. This would stop exodus to cities and the agriculture in the country will not be neglected.

HOLLAND.—It will be surprising to know that the country of Hollond which is about the size of the Island of Ceylon and with a population of six hundred millions of people, has prospered in agriculture on account of large number of small holdings having areas between 2 1|2 to 12 1|2 acres. Mr. J. Robertson Scott, author of Country Cottage &c. states in his book "A free farmer in a free state," that there are two dozen people who rent or own 500 acres of land or more and the number of holdings over 250 acre is about 216. The number of holdings from 2 1|2 acres to 50 acres is 182011 out of total of 209,302. He attributes the Dutch agricultural prosperity to the prevelance of small holdings and says "Rural Hollond came through bad years more easily because the land was in the hands, not of a few but of many. Education and Co-operation have made greater headway for the same reason. And the immense rise in production is an obvious result of small holdings."

ENGLAND:—In England a small holding is denfined by the Small Holdings Act as less than 50 acres. The sub-division of lands in Great Britain does not take place at the same rate as it is taking place in India or Hollond and thereby the agriculture of that country in not affected.

It would be better for the present, I think, to pass the Bill on the lines of the French Act which is more or less anologus in principles to Watan lands. It would satisfy the objects of the first and second parts of the present Bill without any great opposition as the second part is controvercial regarding the future rights of the people in land and its tenure as the land is to be allocated freshly under new tenure.—Yours &c.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.
Gentleman Farmer.

Dinanath Khar Farm,
Navalkarwadi, Mira Road.
13th July 1927.

BUS SERVICE AT DADAR MATUNGA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. E. S. T. Co. Ltd., has introduced Bus Service in the city for the convenience of the travelling public. The service is regular and more comfortable than the Tramway and the public takes much advantage of it at Walkeshwar, Lalbagh, Byculla, but the service introduced at Dadar-Matunga is not much patronized by the public. On my request the acting Traffic Manager, Mr. M. H. Quinn, came to Matunga on 5th July, 1927, when I and Mr. Framroze Joshi of the Dadar colony urged him to extend the tramway line upto King's circle. Since then I have received a letter from Mr. C. N. Moberley of the B. E. S. T. Co. Ltd. which runs as under:—

"In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am afraid you cannot expect us to lay tram lines, where there is no hope of their proving to be an economic proposition. We have never considered that there would be sufficient traffic north of our present Dadar Terminus to justify any regular service either of tramcars or omnibusses. That our ideas were correct is borne out by the very disappointing results of the recently instituted "G" route omnibus service. I am not prepared to recommend my Board to extend the Tramways from Dadar Terminus to King's Circle.

The omnibuses on "G" route will be withdrawn at the end of this month if the number of passengers availing themselves of the facilities offered does not increase very greatly within the next week or two. We cannot run such vehicles at particularly an absolute loss. We hope however to alter the route as an experiment from about the 15th instant, in accordance with the suggestions made by you and Mr. Joshi to Mr. Quinn."

I am still of the opinion that the Tramway Company, should extend the line up to King's Circle and public will take more advantage of it than the bus service. I request the members of F and G Wards Corporation to bring this matter before the Corporation and request the Tramway Company, to extend the line upto King's Circle.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.

G. I. P. TRAVELLING TICKET INSPECTORS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sometime ago a private circular was published in your paper. Then the following order from Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway to Chief Ticket Inspector, dated 17th June, 1927, addressed to Travelling Ticket Inspectors giving them warning will speak for itself:—

REGARDING WORKING OF T. T. INSPECTORS, BOMBAY DIVISION.

"I find the work of the following continues to be below the average required and I shall like to have your remarks on the working of each:—

Men who are not suitable are not required as T. T. Inspectors.

G. L. Londhe. I.
M. Abraham II.
P. Sampson III.
Syed M. Alli IV.
P. V. Shivram V.

The circular does not mention average figure hence it is difficult to understand the actual amount required to be collected by each Inspector. I have received some important information about the collected figures by each Inspector which I will publish later on. The public are requested not to pay for luggage within 15 and 30 seers holding III. and II. class tickets respectively, which is allowed free as right to all the passengers. Complaint may be sent to the undersigned with full particulars.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NANSEY,
Secretary,
Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association.

July 12.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The bonafide investors of the Tata Steel Company had a bitter experience and shock yesterday at the Share Market when the uncalled for statement and prophecy of the Agents gave a splendid opportunity for a bear raid at the expense of investors. The Shareholders cannot understand the attitude of the Company of seeing the necessity of issuing such a statement predicting the future of the Company for the next three years From past experience we find that the directors and agents of this Company have failed to look clearly ahead and have missed in their calculations for predicting what is to happen in the next twelve months. In times past when we were promised of good prospects, the results have proved to the adverse, whereas when gloomy prospects were shown the results immediately following that year were promising and showed better results. For instance, in the last report of the Company dated 5th August 1926 these worthy directors have told us that "The year shows no improvement in Iron and Steel industry throughout the world, prices have again fallen and the Indian industry in particular is threatened with a further period of intensive competition by the collapse of French and Belgian exchanges." From these remarks in the last report what could the shareholder conjecture about prospects of the coming year, they could not naturally expect better results because according to the above statement shareholders expected that the Company would make less profit because it had to face extensive competition, but the will of God was otherwise and in the next twelve months the so-called year of 'intensive competition' the Company showed an extra profit of Rs 51 lacs over the preceeding year. From the following table we can see the progress of the Company and if we quote Agents' own statements of April ...25 to the Tariff Board in which they expected profit of Rs. 160 lacs for 1926/1927 they have actually earned Rs. 194 lacs which will be shown in the coming report:—

Production of Steel 1924/1925 2,48,000 tons 1925/1926 3,20,000, 1926/1927 3.60,000

Gross profit 1924/1925 124 lacs, 1925/1926 146 lacs 1926/1927 194 lacs.

Interest and expenses 1924/1925 60 lacs, 1925/1926 51 lacs, 1926/1927 46 lacs.

Nett profit 1924/1925 64 lacs, 1925/1926 55 lacs, 1926/1927 148 lacs.

From the above figures one can judge the progress of the Company when it was receiving bounty. It is apparent that it was not the bounty that was swelling the profit but it was increased production and reduction of works cost that made this, and we have every reason to expect that with another increase of production of about 50,000 tons next year the results will be same as last year even without bounty and that is what the Tariff Board has ascertained and found and which we quote from the Tariff Board report para 127. "It seems to us undesirable to publish a definite estimate of the profits, but we have satisfied ourselves that the receipts will be sufficient to cover the works cost and overhead charges (including a sufficient allotment for depreciation to meet expenditure on the development scheme and to leave a substantial margin for return on Capital".

From the above lines it means that the Tariff Board expects the Company to make enough profit and give 'return on capital at the rate of 8 per cent on the capital as specified in para 69 of their report.

From all this one is apt to be hopeful and the ordinary shareholders that are the back-bone of the Company and the nucleus on which the Company has expanded, such shareholders have every reason to expect great improvements and larger profits from the Company. If the Agents' and Directors' instead of being nervous put their shareholders to the wheel make necessary improvements and expansion and curtail expenses the Company will continue to show increasing profits even without bounty and the shareholders will get the reward of their patient waiting. In conclusion we think that just as they have gone wrong in their expectations last year they will be wrong in their present prediction and the results of the coming year will be according to the expectation of the Tariff Board which means a decent return on capital invested.—Yours etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

MEDICAL ETHICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your daily edition of 23rd March, 1927, in column 1 of page 5 the following notice appeared:—

"Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya was operated upon for cataract in the right eye by Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, Opthalmic Surgeon on Saturday last, Dr. J. J. Merchant assisted Dr. Jadavji in the operation. There was also present Dr. Mukund B. Thakore Hon. Surgeon G. T. Hospital. The operation is very successful."

As the publication of the above news is against the rules of the Medical Ethics I take this opportunity to state that the said notice was not authorized by me, and hope that you will be good enough to publish it.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. THAKORE.
Hon. Surgeon.
G. T. Hospital.

Bombay, July 12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY, July 18.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Council Hall, Poona, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 19.

Final M.B.B.S. results.

THURSDAY, July 21.

Prof. Horrwitz's lecture on "Main currents of ancient Indian Thought," 172 Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

D. T. MOOLJEE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Domoder Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of June 1927 was 1461, out of whom 1,245 were males and 216 were females including children.

WOODHOUSE MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In memory of Mr. E. J. Woodhouse, late Economic Botanist and Principal of Sabour Agricultural College, who was killed in action in France in 1917, a prize of books to the value of Rs. 85 will be awarded to the writer of the best thesis on some botanical or horticultural subject.

Competitors must be graduates of an Indian University and not more than 30 years of age. Papers should be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, Sabour, Bhagalpur, E.I.R. Loop, before November 1st.

Failing papers of sufficient merit no award will be made.

B. P. WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

Under the auspices of this union an Inter-Collegiate Debate among the undergraduate women students of the colleges of Bombay will be held on Saturday (23rd inst.) at St. Xavier's College Hall at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, S.J., on "It is desirable to have separate Women's Colleges." The Debate will be open to all students and they are cordially invited to attend.

Among the speakers will be:—Miss M. Chub, Miss S. V. Desai, Miss O. Joseph, Miss Amy Rustomjee, Miss M. J. Banajee, as representatives of the Union.

CHIDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The following donations of Rs. 250 and above have been received since the first list of donations published in April:—

Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 1,000, H. E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 1,000, a friend (Poona) Rs. 500, Mr. Fred Stones Rs. 301, Mr. J. B. Kanga Rs. 300, Mr. D. R. Dady Rs. 250, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Rs. 250, Mr. T. E. Harker Rs. 250, Mr. N. V. Mandlik Rs. 250, Sir Manmohandas Ramji Rs. 250, Mrs. Millard Rs. 250, Mr. Rustam Powvalla Rs. 250, Mr. Lalji Naranji Rs. 250.

There are several donations of sums below Rs. 250.

The number of life-members now is 46. Donations may kindly be sent to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Hon. Treasurer, the Children's Aid Society, Yusuf Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTH INDIANS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

SATISFACTION AT MR. GINWALA'S EXALANATION

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madrassee Union, Bombay, held on Sunday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Managing Committee of the Madrassee Union, Bombay, after full consideration of the correspondence and statements which have appeared in the Press in regard to the insinuations alleged to have been made against the South Indians by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla in an interview which he granted to a representative of the "Indian National Herald" regarding the acuteness of unemployment in the city, express their satisfaction at his assurance that the imputations of the nature that have been ascribed to him, were not at all made by him and in the light of this statement, the Managing Committee consider that the resolution demanding an unconditional apology from him which was adopted by the Matunga South Indian Association may now be rescinded."

PROF. E. P. HORRWITZ'S LECTURES ON PHILOLOGY.

FIRST OF SERIES TO BE GIVEN ON THURSDAY.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Prof. Earnest P. Horrwitz of the Hunter College, New York City, America, who has been invited by the University of Bombay to give a series of lectures on Philology, will deliver a public lecture on "The main currents of ancient Indian Thoughts" on Thursday (the 21st inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, 172 Hornby Road, Fort.

SWARAJ SABHA.

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED.

The annual meeting of the Swaraj Sabha was held on Sunday at 4 p.m at the Congress House, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

The Sabha elected office-bearers for the ensuing year and adjourned "sine die" as the audited accounts for the past years were not ready. On the suggestions of some members it was resolved to adjourn the meeting pending the preparation of the Statement of Accounts and the meeting abruptly terminated without transacting further business.

Among the office-bearers Mrs. Naidu was re-elected President while Mr. Bapasola and Patel were elected Secretaries.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DEY AND KHARAK BAHADUR.

MEETING AT NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Students' Union of the National Medical College, a meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Kashikar to congratulate Babu Shahi Mohan Dey and Kharag Bahadur Sing on Friday.

Miss Pandit proposed a resolution congratulating Mr. Dey, the valiant Bengali youth upon his gallant bravery and daring in rescuing a lady from the hands of a ruffian. After various speeches, the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Desai, seconded by Mr. Kulkarni proposed a resolution admiring the boldnes of Sjt. Kharag Bahadur Sing and condemning the Government action in sending him to jail, at the same time demanding his immediate release.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 18TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jootnabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday it is as clear as daylight that you possess amazing adaptability to surrounding circumstances. You are somewhat of the type known popularly in politics as "opportunist." Firmly believing in the adage "diamond cuts diamond", or "like cures like" you are the first to put it in practice. If, for instance, early in the morning on waking up you feel giddy and you find your head as heavy as lead as a result of the previous night's "haram" drinking, the first thing that you will do is to repeat the overnight's "medicine", and swill a good bumper dose of the same liquid, and you are sure to be alright and feel yourself a featherweight champion of the world. If your friends or neighbours sing and laugh you will do the same, increasing the gaiety. If they cry and wail, you will do so with vengeance and narrate the story of your "bohot kharab" Kismet, which will soon quiet the other fellows who will murmur "it is no good casting pearls etc." You will put a lame dog over a stile and the people will take you to be a very kind-hearted person, but little do they know that it was your own good self who made the dog lame, and it was only the twinge of conscience that made you do the little act of help, if it could be called such. In this respect you are a bit better than the brood of road hogs who, after laming and maiming pedestrians, decamp leaving their victims grovelling in dirt, mud or slime, as the case may be. When you are a driver of a motor car or gharry you are delighted at finding pedestrians flurried or running helter-skelter or bespattered with mud thrown up by your car. But if you are a pedestrian and meet with such experience yourself you are the loudest in abusing and complaining, and send reams of complaint to the press. Such is the selfish world, of which you are no mean worthy representative.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Amateur Gentleman," Richard Barthelmess' latest inspiration picture, which is now showing at the Royal Opera House was directed by Sidney Olcott, who is credited with a long line of screen classics.

"The Amateur Gentleman" is a romantic novel by Jeffery Farnol and is laid in the England of 1817—about the time when George the Third had gone insane and the Prince Regency came into being. The leading role is that of Barnabas Beverly Barty, played by Richard Barthelmess, who determines to become a gentleman in London. His subsequent adventures and his final proof of genuine gentlemanliness is the high light of the story and gives Dick what is said to be his greatest opportunity in years.

The supporting cast is one of superlative merit and includes Dorothy Dunbar in the leading feminine role, Gardner James, Brandon Hurst, Nigel Barrie, John Miljan, J. Edwards Davis. Billie Bennett, Sidney de Gray, Gino Corrado, Herbert Grimwood. John S. Peters, Jacques D'Auray and others.

At the public meeting held at Akola a resolution was also passed, congratulating Vir Shashi Mohan Day, on his acquittal by the Calcutta High Court, on the charge of murdering a Muslim when the latter assaulted a Hindu lady.—Free Press.

CRICKET.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC SCORE WELL.

On the Kennedy Sea Face the Islam Gym. entertained the Customs Athletic Cricket Club to a match which was partially spoiled by a sharp shower of rain. Batting first the visitors sent in Rubens and Clarke to open the innings. At 4 they lost Clarke but Rubens and Lynn formed a good partnership which realised 84 runs before Lynn was tempted out of his crease by Khatkhatay to be smartly stumped by Shafee. The retiring batsman had scored 58. Syed stayed long enough to help Rubens to add 45 runs for the next wicket. Wagle joined Rubens and the pair carried the score to 159 when Rubens was brilliantly held by Tamboowalla off his own bowling, the bowed dropping to pick up the ball. The veteran bowler was maintaining a fine length and the batsman treated him with extreme respect. Wagle went on to collect 54 runs but the remaining batsmen were not very successful and the innings closed for 206. Tamboowalla showed an analysis of 5 wickets for 74 runs Khatkhatay also bowled very well taking four wickets for 73 runs, but he deserved to do better, four catches being dropped off his bowling in one over.

The Gym. began well, I. A. Shakoor and A. A. Fyzee putting up 37 before being separated. The rain, however, had a detrimental effect upon the pitch and with the exception of E. A. Merchant and J. C. Jani the remaining bats failed, the whole side being dismissed for 83. Clarke captured five wickets at a cost of 29 runs, while Wagle claimed 3 victims for three runs apiece. Of the latter's twelve overs, six were maiden overs.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC C. C.

Rubens, c. and b. Tamboowalla	65
Clarke, c. Khatkhatay, b. Tamboowalla	2
Lynn, st. Shafee, b. Khatkhatay	58
Syed, l.b.w. Kazi	6
Wagle, b. Tamboowalla	54
Abrahams, c Jani, b. Khatkhatay	0
Thornber, c. Merchant, b. Tamboowalla	1
Butler, b. Khatkhatay	3
Crisp, (not out)	11
Fidget, b. Tamboowalla	0
Hafeez, b. Khatkhatay	0
Extras	6
Total	206

Bowling:—

Tamboowalla,	5 wkts. for	74
Khatkhatay	4 wkts. for	73
Kazi,	1 wkt. for	52

ISLAM GYM.

I. A. Shakoor, b. Hafeez	15
A. A. Fyzee l.b.w., Clarke	30
E. A. Merchant, b. Wagle	11
K. A. Tamboowalla. b. Clarke	0
J. C. Jani, c. Fidget, b. Clarke	16
A. G. Kazi, b. Wagle	0
M. A. Shafi, (run out)	1
Vali Ahmed, b. Clarke	1
A. G. Khan, (not out)	0
G. Kazrani, l.b.w., Clarke	6
S. M. Khatkhatay, b. Wagle	2
Extras	1
Total	83

Bowling:—

Hafeez,	1 wkt. for	21 runs.
Clarke,	5 wkts. for	29 runs.
Wagle,	3 wkts. for	9 runs.

TALL SCOURING.

The Hindu Gym. A team began their season well by running up a big score in their first outing together. Pardeshi gave one of his best displays by scoring 124 runs including a six and fifteen fours. Opening the innings with Mahale, he soon settled down to the bowling and the pair remained together till they had put a first wicket partnership of 165 runs which is one of the best in local cricket for some time. C. H. Chandarana and S. K. Pawaskar fell victims to Dharadhar before they had settled down but V. S. Dongre and C. M. Rana played the bowling confidently and were still unbeaten when the Gym. skipper declared the innings closed, the score being 293 runs for four wickets. Of this big score, G. N. Dharadhar conceded only 49 runs in capturing three wickets.

C. N. Mehta and M. B. Rao gave the visitors a good start by putting 52 on the board for the first wicket, but thereafter the batting was mediocre and time put an end to the game when they had scored 111 runs for 5 wickets. C. N. Mehta played a fine innings of 53.

HINDU GYM.

K. G. Pardeshi, c. and b. G. N. Dharadhar	124
H. A. Mahale, run out	65
C. H. Chandarana, c. Talpade, b. G. N. Dharadhar	6
S. K. Pawaskar, c. and b. G. N. Dharadhar	12
V. S. Dongre, not out	45
C. M. Rana, not out	32
B. D. Jog (Did not bat)	
N. D. Engineer "	
A. N. Bhalerao "	
M. H. Chandrana "	
G. B. Gavankar "	
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wkts.)	293

Bowling:—

G. N. Dharadhar 3 wkts. for 49 runs

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

C. N. Mehta, st. b. M. H. Chandrana	53
M. B. Rao, b. G. B. Gavankar	17
S. S. Dongre, b. C. M. Rana	6
G. N. Dharadhar, c. Mahale, b. C. M. Rana	6
S. A. Shete, c. Jog, b. M. H. Chandarana	6
B. Shirodkar, not out	12
R. S. Nayak, no out	3
D. A. Shete (Did not bat)	
D. S. Talpade "	
V. V. Joshi, "	
B. R. Kagal "	
Extras	8
Total (for 5 wkts.)	111

Bowling.—

M. H. Chandarana	2 wkts. for 39 runs
C. M. Rana,	2 wkts. for 40 runs.
G. B. Gavankar,	1 wkt. for 16 runs.

COOK KNOCKS UP 166

YORKSHIRE'S HUGE TOTAL OF 345 FOR 5

LONDON, July 16.

The following were the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which began to-day:—

The Navy versus the Army at Lord's: army 193 (Wilkinson 72 G. Bryan 50). Navy 95 for three.

Surrey versus Lancashire at the Oval.—Surrey 264 (Hobbs 83, Peace 51, MacDonald six for 92. McDonald has taken 100 wickets this season). Lancashire 24 for no wicket.

Yorkshire versus Middlesex at Sheffield.—Yorkshire 345 for five (Homes 53, Oldroyd 88, Leyland, 140 not out.)

Essex versus Derbyshire at Southend.—Essex 154 for three (Morris 51, not out) Rain interfered with play.

Northampton versus Hampshire at Ketterin:—Hampshire 231 for eight (Newman eighty).

Warwick versus Worcester at Birmingham—Warwick 343 ,Smith 73, Kilner 54, Patridge 59.

Gloucester versus Sussex at Cheltenham.—Sussex 365 for seven (Bowley 74, Langridge 61, Cook 166).

Kent versus Somerset at Tunbridge Wells. Somerset 175 for seven.

Leicester versus Notts at Leicester.—Leicester 195 for nine (Geary 67 not out).

The country is still enveloped in almost the November gloof, but rain held off in most of the places. 14,000 spectators watched the match at Sheffield where Sutcliffe was the first man to be dismissed at 26 for a score of eleven. Holmes played faultless game and had three fours to his credit. Oldroyd who was at the wickets for three hours and 40 minutes with Leyland added 133 in two hours and ten minutes. Leyland gave no chance and played a powerful driving game. Cook the Brighton football player, put up the highest score of his career which included 25 boundaries. He gave an easy chance when his score was eleven. Hobbs and Sandham yielded eighty runs for the first wicket. Sandham made 38. Hobbs played a masterly game and was at wickets for two hours and forty minutes during which he hit eight times to the boundary. Duckworth brought off five catches at the wicket. Eckersley skippered Lancashire. Wyatt played a sedate game for two hours and a quarter for his 47 runs. Smith completed 1,000 runs this season. His score included nine fours.—Reuter's Special.

"SCURRILOUS SATIRES AGAINST PROPHET."

BANGALORE MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 14.

At a special and well attended meeting held under the auspices of the Deendar Association in the Basavangudi mosque, Bangalore, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Muslim residents of the locality:—

The Deendar Association conveys to H. E. the Viceroy its sense of deep pain and resentment at the scurrilous satires against the Holy Prophet and appeals to His Excellency to protect the honour of the Founder of Islam from such vile attacks by enacting a special ordinance in view of the judgment in the Rangila Rasul case.

The Deendar Association congratulates the Editor and Printer of the "Muslim Outlook", Lahore for their fearless advocacy of the Muslim cause and sympathises with them in their incarceration.

The Deendar Association empowers the Secretary to convey the above-mentioned resolutions by wire to H. E. the Viceroy and the editor of the "Muslim Outlook" respectively.

The proceedings were highly constitutional and conducted in a calm and peaceful manner.

MADRAS MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL.

PROTEST AGAINST "RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT.

MADRAS, July 17.

A monster meeting of the Muslims was held this evening at Triplicane, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Syed Mohamad Padshah, Member of the Council of State. Resolutions protesting against the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Duleep Singh in the "Rangila Rasul" case and demanding his resignation were passed at the meeting. Another resolution congratulated the Editor and Printer of the "Muslim Outlook."

Speeches were made in English and Urdu. Mr. Latiff Farukhi, M.L.A. was among one of the speakers. Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu was one of those seated on the platform at the meeting.

The Muslims observed hartal to-day.

In the evening a huge procession of Muslims passed through important streets.—Free Press.

Men and Matters.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer pours contempt on the recent tactics of the Swarajist-cum-Congress Non-Brahmin group. The great man refuses to take them seriously.

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His contempt is understandable. He has no electorate to face, no body of voters to appease. His constituency, his Masters are elsewhere. A member of the Executive Council does not look to his countrymen for support. He looks for it amongst those who rule over his countrymen. But the comical situation is that he deludes himself into the belief that he is also one of the rulers.

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The resolution about the vote of censure on the Governor of Madras may, C. P. says, "amuse or thrill those who are easily amused or thrilled." Amusements and thrills are for the vulgar populace, not for our British-made nobility.

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The British are a much misunderstood people. This ill luck has been persistently dogging them ever since Drake began the joke—for England—of grabbing on the High Seas other people's property.

• • • • • •

At Geneva the same ill luck is theirs. Mr. Bridgeman patiently explains how necessary it is for the other Powers to take a naval holiday, and to reduce their naval strength. He wants them to appreciate Britain's "Imperial Responsibilities" and to realise why she requires a large navy for the peace of the world—Result "gross misrepresentation" of Britain's attitude in the American Press. This is a hard world. It believes neither in Angels nor the variety found in Angel-land.

• • • • • •

Irish Landlord, "How can you explain to your congregation, Father Healy your fortnight's absence at the Riviera?

Father Healy "Oh, I shall merely tell them I have been on a fortnight's retreat to Carlow. It will be superfluous to prefix the Monte".

"KEEP INTACT PRESTIGE OF AL-GEELANI"

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S CABLE TO KING FAISAL.

The "Daily Khilafat," Bombay, publishes a signed note by Maulana Shaukat Ali in which he strongly advocates that the family traditions of the great saintly house of Al-geelani be kept sacred and appeals both to King Faisal and the members of the Geelani family to appoint Syed Mahmood Effendi as Nakeebul Ashraf with position and power like his predecessors. Any undignified, unpleasant innovation would damage all, and pain the Moslems who feel reverence and affection for the great Moslem and Saint Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jeelani Qudsirruhu.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has also sent the following cable to King Faisal of Baghdad: "As humble servant of Islam and devoted Qadri request Your Majesty settle Neqabat according to old traditions appointing Syed Mahmood Effendi. Moslems anxious Al-geelani prestige kept intact."

NAQEEB OF AUQAAF.

APPOINTMENT OF MD. EFFENDI URGED.

Peer Ghulam Saifuddin Saheb of Baghdad has sent the following message to the Press:

"Having been away from home for many years and in touch with feelings of Moslems outside, I would humbly beg all my dear relations and members of our family to respect old Al-geelani traditions and stand together to support the appointment of Syed Mahmood Effendi as Naqeeb and guardian of Auqaaf. We must do nothing to-day to shake the old family position. Moslems here have repeatedly requested me to give expression of their feelings of devotion to our united house which they love and in which they pray for unity and solidarity."

QUIET AT BAREILLY.

GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The Bareilly correspondent of "Leader" wires: There was only one case of assault on the 15th instant. One Mahomedan was stabbed in his forehead. The Hindu shops are still closed. Upto yesterday, the number of injured treated at hospital was 14 Hindus and 8 Moslems for simple hurt, and 13 Hindus and 1 Moslem for grievous hurt. No further assaults were reported on the 16th. The Muslim shops are open.

His Excellency the Governor has arrived at Bareilly.—A. P.

His Highness Sir Lakhdhirji, the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi has made a donation of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenditure that was incurred in treating thousands of cataract patients in Kathiawar under the care of Dr. Rao Saheb Mathura Dasji the well-known opthalmic surgeon. —A. P.

An Allahabad message says:—"The New Agra University Act has come into force and elections to the Senate are proceeding."—A. P.

BOMBAY'S LIQUOR SHOPS.

GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY FOR WORKERS' COMFORT.

REDUCTION DETRIMENTAL TO INDUSTRY?

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay Revenue department has addressed a letter to the President, Municipal Corporation in regard to the closure of liquor shops in the city. The letter is in reply to the Corporation resolution dated 8th February 1927 expressing the opinion of the Corporation that effect may be given to the recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee for the reduction of eleven liquor shops in the city. The letter contains a statement showing the population and the number of country spirit shops in the City in the years 1901-02, 1910-11 1921-22 and 1925-26:—

1901-02 population in thousands 7.76, number of country liquor shops 296.

1910-11 population in thousands 9.79, number of country liquor shops 265.

1921-22 population in thousands 11,76, number of country liquor shops 238.

1925-26 population in thousands 11,76 number of country liquor shops 238.

It thus adds.—The possibility of reducing the number of shops in Bombay City depends on whether any shops are really superfluous. In 1922 the Excise Advisory Committee for the City, which, except for the three official members, was composed of 21 members of the Corporation, a democratically elected body, fully examined the question and came to the conclusion that it was neither possible to close certain specified shops nor to effect a reduction in the total number generally. No new circumstances have since arisen justifying any change in this view. On the contrary, the various restrictions introduced since 1922 viz., the reduction of the limit of possession of country spirit by an individual from 6 bottles to one, the fixation of an earlier closing hour, etc. have increased the pressure on the existing shops; and a case could easily be made out for increasing their number. This is however against the present policy of Government.

If it be held that the large reduction in consumption since 1921 justifies a reduction in the number of shops, I am to point out that the argument is fallacious, since the reduction in consumption is not due to any section of the drinking classes abstaining altogether from liquor but because consumers have reduced the quantity of liquor, which they take at one time in consequence of the increase in its price. Thus, where an individual drank two drams previously he now drinks one dram, because he pays for one dram the price which he formerly paid for two. This however does not affect the attendance at the shop. The attendance is the same or rather larger in consequence of the great increase in the population, mostly labourers, who are regular drinkers and of the reduction of shops since 1910-11.

While it may be granted that a reduction of shops in the mofussil has some effect in reducing the licit consumption as the greater distance to be traversed and the absence of cheap quick transport deter some person from going often for drink, the same is not the case in Bombay City where conditions are quite different. The City is all one concentrated area. Cheap quick trains and trams abound, and distances in the thickly inhabited parts are not great. Thus reduction of shops will have no effect in reducing consumption. The customers will flock to the remaining shops, and the only results will be those that occurred in Madras when a similar reduction was made, viz., excessive overcrowding at the remaining shops, breaches of the peace, malpractices by licensees and drinking in the open.

Thus closure of any of the already insufficient shops is sure to result in increasing the discomfort of and annoyance to the labouring classes, the great majority of whom are regular drinkers, and this will indirectly be detrimental to the interests of Industry.

Finally I am to observe that, accommodation in shops being already inadequate, further reduction of the facilities for securing drink is sure to result in illicit shops, irregular drinking clubs, increased resort to foreign liquor both in foreign "on" shops and by purchase of whole bottles and consumption in the open air or in premises, increased consumption of intoxicating drugs including cocaine and charas and in the substitution of methylated spirits. I am in the circumstances to express the regret of the Government of Bombay that they are unable at present to effect any reduction in the number of liquor shops in the City, as desired in the Resolution passed by the Corporation. I am at the same time to give you an assurance that advantage will be taken of suitable opportunities for closing individual shops, and a gradual reduction will thus be effected in the present number of shops in the City.

The Public Health Committee of the Corporation:—

Resolved:—"That it be recommended to the Corporation that the letter be recorded."

The "Statesman's" Simla Correspondent wires: Competitive examination to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue establishment of the State Railways will be held at Delhi on November 28, 1927.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1927

GOLD RESERVES AND BANKING FACILITIES IN INDIA

The provisions of the proposed Reserve Bank Bill in connection with the functions of the new institution are fantastic where they are not injurious, unnecessary where they are not unworkable. Take the most important function in its original form: viz., the issue of Currency Notes by the Bank, which are made legal tender to any amount under the provisions of this Bill. The very form of the Note and the obligation therein contracted was open (and is so still unless changes have been made in the sections concerned), to the most serious objection in point of principle. For, while the Bank was conceived and organised as a private corporation belonging to private shareholders, what was the object, what could be the justification, of handing over to such a body so vital a function of our modern economic organisation, when, as things stand to-day, the currency note issue is a function of the Government acting in the name and on behalf of the entire community? If the change from Government Notes to Bank Notes was supported by an additional guarantee of Government backing the note-issue of the Bank in the last resort, then the change would be utterly superfluous; and if there was to be no such guarantee, from the start or eventually, then it would be a fraud perpetrated on the people. It is to be hoped, however, that the change in the very organisation of the Bank forced upon the Finance Member by the Select Committee in Bombay, making it a veritable State Bank in proprietorship as well as in functions, will be loyally adhered to; and that the notes issued by such a Bank will be, and will be clearly expressed as, obligations of the Government of India, depending, in the last resort, on the collective credit of the whole community. Apart from the incidence of the obligation in regard to the new note, we should also like to add a word as to the form of the obligation. If the Finance Member is sincere in his professions for establishing in this country a sound monetary system; if the Legislature has, by this time, perceived the necessity for an honest, automatic, effective Gold Standard, and if the opportunity furnished by this measure may be availed of for effecting this most important change, the notes ought to be expressed not, as Section 21 in the proposed Bill does, in terms of rupees, but in terms of the new standard gold coin. It serves no good purpose to perpetuate and rivet a mere token into the position of a standard; and so the Legislature will do well, when the measure at last comes before it, to modify the provisions in such a way as to effect and complete this most important change in the monetary organisation of the country. Notes for denominations in value smaller than the Standard Gold Coin may be issued and expressed in terms of rupees; but lest the exception be abused, the Act governing the system should limit definitely the total quantity of such notes.

When the Notes are obligations of the Government of India, in essence even if not in actual expression, the provisions regarding the manipulation of the note-issue will not be viewed with the distrust that such powers are bound to evoke when vested in a private corporation, governed by a board of directors elected by such shareholders. Section 38, as it now stands, implies an automatic addition to the total note-issue backed by a reserve in coin, bullion, and securities *less* than that required under Section 28(2), on the payment of a tax to Government, the tax being liable to increase if the addition or the period is extended, and the condition being laid down of a previous approval of the Governor-General-in-Council. The last-named may be dismissed as only a formal requirement, though, of course, its justification is undeniable even if the Bank is a State organisation. The former seems somewhat unusual, unless we assume that the need for constant manipulation will be always there, a regular feature of the monetary organisation in India. So long as Government insist on keeping the Indian Currency system in need of constant manipulation, such an assumption may not be quite so needless as it might appear on the face of it. But assuming that the Government are honest in their pledges once for all to place the Indian Currency System on a sound basis of self-acting Gold Standard, and that the provisions regarding the Reserves against the Note Issue are properly made on an equally sound and honest basis, such contingencies as are implied in Section 38 will only arise on extraordinary occasions of the gravest possible national or international emergency, in which the Government of the day may be empowered to act according to the nature and magnitude of the crisis as judged by their discretion. The condition of a tax-payment for any increase of notes unbacked by equivalent reserve would then be a sort of a healthy brake upon the Bank authorities to be cautious, not an impediment to prevent their acting.

The provisions regarding the Reserve against the Note-Issue are given in Section 28. "The Reserve shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, gold securities, rupee coin and rupee securities, to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined" and the Section then goes on to add that, of this not less than two-fifths are to be made up of gold, whether coin, bullion, or securities. The proportion of gold in coin and bullion is also laid down, both initially and after a lapse of stated terms of years. Here is laid down the principle of proportional reserves, the great advantage of which is that the currency system, or rather the note-issue becomes elastic. Any time that the commercial world needs more currency, the same can be made available, provided the reserve requirements in one of the several forms are met; *per contra* when the need for surplus currency is no longer there, the same can be withdrawn from circulation and the reserve re-adjusted accordingly. If the reserve consisted exclusively of gold coin or bullion, the process will be almost impossible in a crisis when it might be most needed. Hence the introduction of the element of "Securities." We are by no means satisfied with the definition of "Gold Securities" given in sub-section (6) of Section 28. There is a strong smack in these clauses of the most reprehensible tendencies of the Government of India in recent years. Unless the Government intend to prevent India even now getting all the gold she needs and is entitled to, there is no need to permit the reserve against the note-issue of India to remain, even in a small fraction, in the shape of balances to the credit of the issue department of the Indian Reserve Bank held in any outside bank which is the principal currency authority in that other country, having itself a gold standard, and much less in the form of securities of any such foreign country. We strongly hold to the proposition that the entire reserve should be in India, in whatever form; and though we have made an exception, owing to the unanswerable logic of *fait accompli*, in favour of such portion as consists to-day of the sterling securities,—though even sterling is not as good as gold,—there is absolutely no reason why such an exceptional provision be extended to other countries, however sound their gold standard may be. Provisions like these force critics of the Government measure to go to the other extreme, and demand a wholesale rejection of the principle of proportional reserves, which, intrinsically, has much to recommend it. If the Government of India will not by their own words and deeds invite suspicion of their motives, they might have worded these clauses far less objectionably than they have. For our part, while recognising the merits of the proportional principle, we would have no hesitation to support the exact opposite, viz., the principle of a definitely fixed fiduciary portion of the reserve which cannot be increased except by an act of the legislature, if the Government persist in their suicidal policy of deliberately giving cause for suspision to the public. Even the distinction between "Gold Securities" and "Rupee Securities" specifically made in the terms of the Section 28 already quoted is open to question. Is the currency of India still to be on a non-gold basis that the Act describes the securities of the Government of India as "Rupee Securities" in contradistinction to the "Gold Securities" mentioned elsewhere in the same clause? Surely, these demand the most searching scrutiny at the hands of the Special Committee as well as at those of the Assembly and the Council of State!

OUR DUTY FIRST.

For some time past the attention of many of our leading politicians and journals has been diverted from the facts of politics in India to speculation about the Commission to come from England, from what we should do here to what they may do in London, as if the time and composition of the Statutory Commission were the decisive factors in the revision of our Constitution. Not that we should be utterly unconcerned about the Commission; no simulated indifference in the matter will deceive anybody. But instead of wasting time and energy in idle speculation, like examinees discussing the probable examiners and their idiosyncrasies, we should once warn Government seriously against a packed reactionary Commission, and then straightway resume our own tasks here, firm in the conviction that so long as we are strong and united, no Commission or power on earth can stand in the way of our progress. This was the spirit of the country in the days of Non-co-operation when our united strength led us "within an inch of succeeding." Since then nothing has been more patent than this that as fast as we are disintegrating, politically and communally, losing both our self-confidence and the spirit of resistance, so fast is the bureaucracy becoming more and more supercilious and reactionary. Thus it is that some of our sturdiest men of action have come to be anxiously hanging on the latest utterances of the Secretary or Under-Secretary of State for India, closely scanning their words to extract some hope therefrom. It is even urged by a few, not without some force, that it may be better after all for the Commission not to arrive in India immediately. To be hankering for years for a Commission and, on the eve of its appointment, to wish it were a little postponed, is indeed a significant sign of what Dr. Sapru calls a "suffocating and sickening" situation in the country. Dr. Sapru was among the first to start discussion on the Commission but he is constrained to observe now: "The one question of far greater importance than the Royal Commission or anything else is of a domestic character. Once you settle that domestic question, you need not bother about the Commission as you can face it with courage and conviction of solidarity on your side."

Dr. Sapru referred, of course, to the Hindu-Muslim question. The importance he attaches to the question nobody denies. It is over the remedies that the country is worried. Dr. Sapru's support of the Delhi proposals is welcome and we venture to hope that this political side of the communal question is slowly solving itself. But the religious or the pseudo-religious part of the trouble is still unsettled and, thanks to the passivity of many of our leaders, may undo the good work of the last few months. Dr. Sapru's appeal to shake off theology from politics is too vague to be productive of much good at the present stage. What is now necessary is specific remedies for the well-known disputes. Dr. Sapru's appeal for a Round Table Conference is from this point of view a useful suggestion and the President of the Congress may well take the initiative in giving effect to the suggestion. Meanwhile, in view of the very grave issues raised by the "Rangila Rasul" case, we would repeat our own suggestion that responsible leaders of both the communities should now summon the courage to discountenance sternly wild fanatic outbursts on the part of their own co-religionists. For instance, many Muslims are spoiling a good case by demanding the punishment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh and scattering wild threats all about if the demand is not conceded. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Ansari have exhibited rare courage in disapproving of such outbursts and trying to persuade their co-religionists that it is not the punishment of one individual but a change in law that is really necessary. But unless more Muslim leaders join them, their persuasion may prove futile. Similarly, some Hindus are openly approving the scurrilous pamphlet. "Rangila Rasul." It is the duty of Hindu leaders, for the sake of communal harmony and Hindu religion itself, which is one of the most tolerant and non-aggressive religions, to condemn that pamphlet and to join the Muslims in their demand for an immediate change in the law. It is such acts of courage and conciliation that will reassure both communities and pave the way for a fruitful Round Table Conference. And, be it remembered, unless our leaders solve the communal problem very soon, no Commission on earth will solve it for us even if, as Dr. Sapru puts it, it consists of angels.

THE KATHIAWAR PORTS.

AN AFTERMATH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of India has totally disregarded the people's sentiments and despite the popular clamour running high against the reimposition of the Viramgam Customs line, has so abruptly, hurriedly and arbitrarily established that line. Certainly this calls for more than passing comment. An analysis of the whole situation consequent upon such imposition reveals to us most prominently that the parties who have suffered and been wronged are mainly two: the people of the province of Kathiawar and secondly the State of Jamnagar. As regards the other maritime States, they have not been affected. They had nothing to lose because they gained nothing during the interval and circumstanced as they stand to-day are precisely in the "status quo ante." As for the prospective gain which might have accrued to them in future and which is presently cut out—it would be out of place to mention here. The State of Morvi has apparently lost an influx of an additional income arising out of its Railway earnings. to the extent of about eight lacs; but this gain was only as a carrier of goods and was incidental, temporary and dependent upon other circumstances and not directly connected with the Custom's revenue. As for the State of Bhavnagar, it is safe and secure under the charms of that saintly Sir Prabhashankar and could under his powerful influence withstand and defy even the longest arms of the Government of India; but this is an exception and we are not here dealing with exceptions nor with the miracles of Sir Prabhashanker's charms—although we could justly ask the Government of India what prevents it from reconsidering and revising the treaties as a whole in connection with the Maritime States of Kathiawar and recasting them in the light of the present-day circumstances, and why when all other treaties and pacts are being inteterpreted as necessarily mobile and flexible in the light of the present-day events, should the treaties in connection with the ports be treated as rigid and immutable?

Now as regards the people of the Province, apart from the physical inconveniences and other necessary concomitants following in the wake of the customs line at Viramgam—most unnatural fetters are being put on the commercial aspirations, activities and efforts of the people. The position of the State of Jamnagar is most unique. Not only are all the prospective

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Lip Sympathy.

The seathing condemnation by the Hon. Mr. Patel, in his speech on the occasion of christening the new steamer built for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at Glasgow, of those English "friends of India" who offer lip sympathy to India's industrial aspirations, should be an eye-opener for Indian business men. They cannot expect material benefits in the shape of concessions from the Government of India and much less from the British Government whenever their enterprise is likely to affect by ever so little what Britishers consider to be their own industrial and commercial privileges in this country. They regard the shipping industry in India as their own privileged domain and the Trade Facilities Committee in England which had 21 million sterling at its disposal could not think of disturbing this monopoly by sparing a fleabite of £250,000 for a Swadeshi Shipping Company in India. As Mr. Patel pointed out, it is indeed a "painful thought" for those who hope "for a better Anglo-Indian understanding."

Just Demand.

The representation to Lord Birkenhead submitted by the Farmers' Union of Ahmedabad voices a just demand. The Union points out that the agricultural classes in India represent more than 70 per cent of the total population and that any new changes in the machinery of administration and legislative representation to be suggested by the Statutory Commission are found to affect the agricultural interests in this country the most. The Union demands that the point of view of these interests must be adequately placed before the Commission. The right thing for those who have to determine the personnel of the Commission will be to give a seat on it to an accredited representative of Indian Labour who commands the confidence of the majority of Indian Labour organisations, industrial as well as agricultural. The point of view of the Servics is sure to be effectively voiced on the Commission. All the more reasons, therefore, for securing an equally effective representation for the humble toilers of the land.

Future of Indian States.

According to Reuter's cable, Lord Olivier in his Foreword to Mr. Pannikar's book "Indian States and the Government of India" says that any further development of Reforms in British India is impossible without dealing simultaneously with the question of the future position of the Indian States in the national scheme of the Government. Lord Olivier has merely emphasised an obvious truth if what he means is that due provision should be and can be made about the position of Indian States in a scheme of self-governing India. The problem of the future of the Indian States is a difficult one but it is not insoluble and its existence can no more be regarded as an argument against constitutional advance in British India than that of the Hindu-Muslim differences or untouchability. Given understanding of the problem and sympathy and statesmanship nothing is simpler than to secure the Indian States as self-respecting members of the Indian Commonwealth The Indian States are naturally and rightly anxious to safeguard the sanctity of treaties made with them by the British Government. No one would more stoutly support them in this matter than the people of India. And the sanctity of the treaties being assured, we have no doubt the Indian Princes will be the first to obey the call of the Time-Spirit and adjust their relations with their subjects accordingly. The supreme need of the moment, therefore, is the understanding of the problem of Indian States. Any effort made to promote such understanding is, therefore, welcome. The "Indian States Review" just started from Madras, is one such effort. Its object is to promote informed and unbiassed discussion of the question of Indian States. We wish every success to the journal.

Local Self-Government Conference.

The widely representative character of the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies held at Poona during the last week end, is one more sign of the growing interest in self-government, waether local, provincial or national. The intimate connection between all these spheres of self-government was partly brought out by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson in his address to the Conference. "It is by the tone and vitality of its local self-government," he said, "that the political capacity of this country can and will be satisfactorily judged." His Excellency did not add what is equally true that the vitality of local self-government is determined by the vitality of the national self-government. But Sir Leslie had the truth in his mind when he immediately referred to "the most insistent criticism of our local self-government administration," that "Government have appropriated the best sources of revenue and left the local bodies, particularly the local boards, to take the leavings." His Excellency did not deny the force of the criticism but assured the Conference that Government were seriously considering the proposals made in that connection by a Committee. The President of the Conference, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, referred to the same criticism but tried to prove how much more assistance Government gave to the local bodies now than in pre-reform days. But shortly after, possibly realising that this generous assistance would not enable all the local bodies to finance the newly-formed Local Self-Government Institute, the Minister appealed to Government "for continued support for the Institute in spite of financial stringency." The local bodies themselves may follow the example of the Minister for Local Self-Government.

Demand for more education.

The Report of the Bombay Education Department for the nine months ending 31st December 1926 shows a steadily growing demand for primary and secondary education. It is a pity that the supply seems to have failed to keep pace with the demand for want of adequate financial assistance from Government. Thus, the period records an increase of only six in the number of secondary schools in the whole Prsidency. Even the backward communities are reported to be demanding more education but many local bodies have not yet taken control of primary schools on financial grounds. The handsome gift of Rs. 15,000 by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who has promised Rs. 60,000 more, has enabled several village schools in Surat District to have their own buildings. This species of philanthropy is worth being widely imitated. A pleasing feature of the Report is the rapid strides in girls' education, both primary and secondary. But the most pleasing part of the Report is that which says: "The stigma of untouchability attached to the Depressed Classes is now being wiped out by the claim for freedom and equal rights urged by the leaders of these classes as well as by the support and sympathy extended to them by Government and the enlightened public." Evidently, the bold Resolution of the Council to reduce the grants of such local boards and municipalities as would refuse the use of public schools, offices, Dharamshalas, wells, etc. to the "depressed" classes has had a very salutary effect. Here is a lesson for other provinces of India.

POVERTY AND DISEASE.

THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS

(BY A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

II*

The germs of disease, it will be seen, enter bodies in one of the four ways. Small-pox, measles and whooping cough are common diseases of children. They are difficult to guard against, because they are communicable in their early stages, even before they are recognised. These germs as also those of colds, influenza and tuberculosis, are carried through respiratory passages. Therefore, it is advisable to prevent and remove the conditions of disease or its propagation. Then, too, while measles and whooping cough are regarded as inevitable and they are accepted as a sort of fatality and no serious effort is made to avoid them, parents should realise that not one of these diseases is a trifling matter and that, to expose their children to them is to take a serious risk, not only of death, but of after effects which may last for a whole life-time.

Cholera, dysentery, typhoid and intestinal tuberculosis spread through unclean food and water. "The triple alliance," said Lord Curzon, "of the rat, flea, and mosquito have defeated the Government of India." Of these, the housefly is by far the most dangerous to public health and is responsible for carrying germs of the above diseases far and wide. Hence no pains should spared by people and local self-governing institutions to exterminate the crop of these fleas. Efforts of the Sanitary Department of New Zealand have met with success. Ensuring clean water supply, better sewage disposal and destruction of dirt in every form, minimising the possibility of breeding places of flies and their poisoning of food and water, are some of the remedies that are calculated to check the prevalence of disease. There are, besides, suitable inoculations to effect th eprevention of cholera, dysentery and typhoid.

Diseases like malaria and plague are caused by bites of anopheline mosquitoes and fleas. This is the third mode of catching infection. In the blood of the patient suffering from malaria, for instance innumerable malarial germs are bred within a short time. If mosquitoes bite the patient the germs multiply in the stomach of these insects and when they bite other healthy persons they get malaria. Pools of stationary water are normally the breeding places of these mosquitoes, and that is why public health and sanitary bodies, more particularly during the rainy season, must set to cover, drain or disinfect them. Besides, mosquito curtains may be used and when the epidemic is there 10 grains of quinine twice a week should be taken by individuals to guard themselves against infection.

TRIFLING WITH WOUNDS.

The last mode of the spread of some diseases is trifling with wounds. Even a small wound coming in contact with germs of disease may lead to serious consequences. Child-bed fever, tetanus, venereal diseases and certain varieties of skin diseases and tuberculosis are spread by carelessness with regard to wounds. That is why it is necessary to keep wounds safe from importation of dirt or foreign matter. They must be delicately treated, so much so that even a touch of a dirty hand might aggravate them. It is equally essential to clip the nails harbouring dirt and to disinfect one's hands by means of some germicide before touching a wound. Child-bed fever is found on an extensive scale in our Presidency and in most cases it is due to the dirty hands of ignorant midwives. The wound gets poisoned and it affects blood so that the mother gets fever, from the second or third day of confinement, sometimes even resulting in death. Ignorant delivery methods are causing a great loss. In 1924 in this province 4059 women are recorded to have died during child-birth and out of about 1,30,000 others who have been estimated to have suffered from child-bed fever, about 13,000 must have lost their lives. Coming to infants it is estimated that as many as 34,000 died during the very first week and most of those are probably due to infection at the navel brought on by the dirty knife or thread used by ignorant dais.

It is known that venereal diseases are due to bad habits and evil company. It is easy to avoid them; once contracted, they are a constant source of pain and ill-health. Their cure is very expensive and requires proper medical aid for two or three years.

THE ROOT CAUSE.

The foregoing discussion must convince every one that more than poverty, ignorance and indifference are the root causes of the trouble. The story of about 20 to 25 common and preventable diseases given so far, the effects of which are appalling, goes to drive the simple truth home that those who have the problem of National Health at heart must bestir themselves. They bear a great responsibility on their shoulders. It is not a humanitarian or medical question. It is a question of fighting the problem of national poverty, of building the health of the people, in fact it is the question on which the edifice of national prosperity and life stands. Individual efforts are inadequate looking to the immensity and gravity of the situation. Political leaders, local bodies, Government and Legislative Councils must co-operate in its solution. What they can do, we propose to discuss in our next the last article on the subject.

*The first article of the series appeared on 13th instant.

(To Be Continued.)

GENERAL STRIKE IN AUSTRIA.

WORKERS MARCHING ON CAPITAL.

SENSATIONAL TALES IN VIENNA.

ITALY'S ULTIMATUM TO AUSTRIA?

SWISS SOCIALISTS' SYMPATHY.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, July 17.

The obscurity in which Vienna was veiled since the rioting on Friday is gradually lifting. The message despatched by Reuter's Vienna correspondent on the afternoon of the 16th July confirms the report of complete cutting of Law Courts and the large part that Communists played in the disturbances.

He says all has been quiet since midnight of the 15th but machine-gun detachments are guarding the Parliament buildings. Cordons of police armed with rifles bar the main street at many points

Other messages state that most of the shops at Vienna have been shut and the strike in railways, postal and other public services continues. But the employees in private industries have only struck for twenty-four hours as a protest. Food trains are running. Government is said to be drafting in loyal troops, particularly from Tyrol, in view of the reports that workers armed with weapons taken from the arsenal are marching on the capital. There is no confirmation of the report that part of the Viennese garrison has mutinied.

A sensational story is current that Italy has sent an ultimatum to Austria, to the effect that unless Italian trains are allowed to pass through Austria to Germany, the Italian railway staff and troops would force their way through. But the story is discounted by Reuter's Rome correspondent, who says that provisions and merchandise from Italy destined for Germany will be diverted through Chiasso. —Reuter.

SYMPATHY FROM SWISS SOCIALISTS

LONDON. July 17.

Berne.—The Central Committee of the Swiss Socialist Party have telegraphed their sympathy to the Austrian Socialists in their fight.—Reuter.

REFUGEES FLOCKING IN HUNGARY

LONDON, July 17.

Budapest.—Refugees from Burgenland are flocking in Hungary where the authorities are taking precautionary measures against the spread of disorder from Austria.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN RY. EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE

LONDON, July 17.

Berne.—A mssage from Buch on the Austrian frontier says that the Austrian railway employees have declared strike.—Reuter.

"RED" FLAGS HOISTED EVERYWHERE?

HUNGARY ALSO AFFECTED WITH TROUBLE

LONDON, July 15.

The latest news about Vienna indicates that the city is at present quiet, but anxiety is felt for Sunday when crowds of workmen are expected to arrive and demonstrate. Meanwhile, lurid accounts continue to arrive from different sources depictiny the red gale over the city. Some speak of Red flags hoisted everywhere, while women wearing Red cockades last evening pludered shops. It seems, however, that Government forces to-day control the city over which a sepulchral calm at present broods after a night of terror. Practically, all workers have obeyed the general strike edict, including factory hands, railway, postal and telegraph workers.

R. D. CORPS' MARCH FOR VIENNA.

Budapest.—Reports from the Austrian border show columns of workers and the Republican Defence Corps are marching for Vienna from the provinces.

Hungray has been involved in Austria's troubles with the flight across the frontier of a family of two brothers Tscharmann woose acquittal with the third Nationalist set spark to the Vienna explosion. It appears that a crowd of five thousand went to Shattenourf, the Hungarian frontier home of Tschamanns, to exterminate them but they succeeded in escaping. No trains are proceeding to Austria from Hungary.

TRAIN TRAFFIC STOPPED.

Berlin. No trains are proceeding to Austria from Germany.

Berne. De luxe express from Paris to Vienna has been stopped at Austrain frontier.—Reuter.

ORDER RESTORED

CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED

LONDON, July 17.

The only positive information received in London direct from Vienna yesterday was an official telegram received by the Austrian Minister stating that order had been restored, that police had the situation completely in hand and that all presible precautions had been taken to prevent further disturbances. Other official assurances have been received in Paris that the general strive is not general, and Government is not endangered. But Vienna is still isolated telephonically and telegraphically, and also by train. Some well-informed quarters believe that the revolt is of Communist origin and direction, but at present the real facts are not fully known. Estimates of the casualties of the riots on 15th instant vary considerably. A Berlin message gives the figures as 50 killed and 700 wounded.

CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

Budapest. The Hungarian journalists who flew to Vienna and back report tha tSocial Democrats have issued an ultimatum demanding resignation of Dr. Seipel, Chancellor, dismissal of the police president Schober, and the subordination of police to Mayon. Otherwise they threaten to call out employees of the electrical power station, waterworks and essential food services.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

LONDON, July 16.

Honolu.—The Second Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations opened here to-day consisting of over 100 delegates from Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, the Dutch Indies and other countries. The British contingent included Sir Ernest Wilton, Sir Frederick White, Sir Percy Wyndham and Mr. Lionel Curtis.—Reuter.

CONCILIATING JAPANESE VIEWS

BRITAIN REDUCING HER TOTALS

LONDON, July 16.

Geneva.—Delegates are remaining at Geneva, abandoning their contemplated week-end in the country at present, to discuss the total cruiser and destroyer tonnage. It is stated that the British have somewhat reduced their total tonnage to 21[illegible]

BAN ON SACRIFICES TO DEITIES

ANTI-VIVISECTION CONGRESS PASS RESOLUTION

LONDON, July 16.

A resolution moved by the Bombay Humanitarian League's delegate Mr. Mohan Shah, demanding that the British Government and the ruling Princes of India should prohibit animal sacrifices to deities was submitted before the anti-vivisection Congress at Caxton Hall, which passed an amended resolution that cruelties perpetrated on animals by means of sacrifices to deities should be prohibited by the Governments of the countries in which such sacrifices occur.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Jamkhandi and Sardar M. A. Raste at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Kirkee Gymkhana Races on Saturday.

NOT REMOVED YET!

COLOUR BAN IN EDINBURGH

INDIAN STUDENTS START CAMPAIGN.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

A special cable to "Forward" says a representative returning from Edinburgh states "The New Leader's" statement, based on the letter of Lord Provost, which the paper said at the time did not contain details, that the colour ban has been removed is misleading.

Four dancing halls have intimated that coloured persons would be admitted only if they are accompanied by partners. One restaurant, containing dancing arrangements, has announced that it will admit coloured persons only to the dining side. Another similar restaurant has refused admission to coloured persons altogether.

Consequently Indian students in Edinburgh have decided not to go to these concerns under any of their conditions which are not applicable to any other citizens, and they have decided to start another campaign against the ban.—Free Press.

CRISIS AT SHANGHAI

SERIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION

LONDON, July 17.

Shanghai.—It is generally agreed that the present financial and commercial situation here is more serious than at any time recently and the Chinese and British businessmen are very much perturbed at the new taxes, the embargo on silver and the Nanking Government's attitude towards the salt gabelle. Foreign banks have been refused export permits, and are, therefore, compelled to ship specie by British destroyers in order to meet obligations in connection with the export of cargo.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN BANK RAIDED

LONDON, July 17.

Shanghai.—The Municipal Police raided the Dalbank (the Russian Far Eastern Bank) at the request of General Yanghu who suspected the Communists to be hiding there. The raiders overhauled masses of books, papers, and documents. Later, the bank was sealed up apparently at the instance of the Chinese authorities. There were no arrests.—Reuter.

MADAME BORODIN'S RELEASE SEQUEL

CHINESE JUDGE DISMISSED

LONDON, July 17.

Peking.—The Chief Justice has been dismissed following the release of Madame Borodin. The Chinese judge who tried the case, has disappeared, and is alleged to have received 200,000 dollars from Russian sources for liberating the lady unconditionally instead of demanding a bail.—Reuter.

MADAME BORODIN LEAVES HANKOW

LONDON, July 17.

Hankow.—Madame Borodin has left on board launch to a destination which is not known.—Reuter.

KING'S PRIZE-WINNER AT BISLEY

LONDON, July 16.

At Bisley, the King's Prize has been won by Captain C. H. Vernon, late of the R.A.M.C. with a score of 292.—Reuter's Special.

PUDUKOTA SUCCESSION DISPUTE

INTERVIEW WITH RAJAH

LONDON, July 17.

"Sunday News" says that Rajah of Pudukota interviewed with regard to the report that he has put in a claim for his son to succeed him to the throne, declared that he was making no claim and "any suggestion of that sort must come from the peaple there."—Reuter.

SMITH TAKEN TO HONOLULU

LONDON, July 17.

CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES CONDEMNED

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS RATIFIED.

MADURANTAKAM, July 17.

The Chingelput District Conference has adopted resolutions affirming confidence in the leadership of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, strongly condemning communal electorates, ratifying the All-India Congress Committee's resolutions, urging the removal of untouchability and demanding the establishment of Tamil Naidu as a separate province and complete independence for India.—A. P.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

OBSERVANCE IN NASIK DIST.

NASIK, July 17.

The Lokmanya Tilak anniversary was observed all over Nasik District. At Nasik a public meeting was held when speakers spoke on the life and work of the Lokmanya. Sweets were distributed among the poor and the students of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha.—Free Press.

"SHAHZADA" DISASTER

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

CALCUTTA, July 17.

A survivor from the ill-fated "Shahzada," interviewed by a representative of "The Statesman," said it was a nasty predicament. The disaster was so sudden that one's movements were almost automatic. The sight of life-boats filled with hope. Strong swimmers quickly reached them, baled them out and picked up their comrades, many of whom were exhausted. Man after man was pulled out of water and then the boats cruised. The whole day was spent in boats until at 9 o'clock Matlai was sighted.

It is said the way they were saved was nothing short of a miracle.—Free Press.

"SAK" REMOVED TO NURSING HOME

OPERATION ON NECK TO BE PERFORMED

LONDON, July 16.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:—

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala was removed this morning to a nursing home for an operation on the neck.

The Communist M.P. has been ill for some time.—Free Press.

RAJKOT POPULAR ASSEMBLY

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ON AGENDA.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

The session of the Rajkot Popular Assembly which commences its session on Monday next, promises to be an important one, in view of several important resolutions, notice of which have been given by members.

A resolution will be moved requesting His Highness the Thakore Saheb to appoint a committee of eight members, with Mr. Gordhandas Ladhabhai, as President, to enquire and report on necessary changes and reforms required in connection with the constitution and procedure of the Assembly. Another resolution asks for the appointment of a Minister, responsible to the Assembly, and who should be kept in charge of Municipal works, medical and education departments, so that the administration of these departments may be carried on smoothly and satisfactorily. A third resolution asks for the appointment of a board of directors for the administration of the Tramway service, State electric works, and State Customs, etc. Free education to students of vernacular schools in Rajkot city proper, is demanded in another resolution. A resolution will also be moved to send representatives at State expense, to the Agri-

STATE OR SHAREHOLDERS' BANK?

BOMBAY PROPOSALS TO BE ACCEPTED?

CONSTITUTION OF DIRECTORATE.

DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Most of the members of the Joint Select Committee of the Central Legislature on the Reserve Bank are now in Calcutta, among those who arrived to-day were: Mr. A. K. Aravamutha Aiyengar, Under-Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.

After a lapse of nearly six weeks following their meeting at Bombay the Committee reassemble here to-morrow to resume consideration of the contentious provisions in the Bill over which they could arrive at an agreement in Bombay.

It will be recalled that at Bombay the non-official section of the Committee secured a majority in favour of their counter proposal for a State Bank without share capital in the teeth of Government opposition. Since then, Sir Basil Blackett has had time to consult Simla and Whitehall and it is expected that when the Committee assemble to-morrow morning Sir Basil Blackett will make a statement on the Government attitude towards the opposition's alternative proposal to a shareholders bank with share capital.

GOVT. ANNOUNCEMENT.

Opposition circles are inclined to the view that Sir Basil Blackett might announce to-morrow Government's acceptance of the counter-proposal, but at the same time he might put forward a scheme of control which in effect would secure what Government desire in regard to the constitution and management.

IF GOVT. WERE DEFEATED.

A good deal, however, depends upon the relative numerical strength of the two sides. Two more members are expected to attend the Calcutta sitting, namely, Sir John Bell and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who have returned from abroad since the Bombay meeting. The balance of the voting strength has not, however, been affected. If the Opposition manage to defeat Government on the question of control as well, then dramatic developments are expected to follow and an announcement of the Government's decision to withdraw the bill in that case is not unlikely. It is, however, believed that all avenues of compromise on the questions of constituting a directorate of the bank will be exploded before Government arrive at any such decision.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR GOLD CURRENCY

BOMBAY SHROFFS' REPRESENTATION

In course of a representation to the Government of India, on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill, the Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association expresses his Committee's view as follows:—

"While my Committee are in favour of having a Central Reserve Bank, they cannot approve of the proposal to start it as a shareholders' Bank. The Recommendation of the Royal Commission on Currency to start it as a shareholders' Bank with only Rs. 5 crores of capital, to begin with, itself shows how such a recommendation did not attach much importance to the share capital. A capital of 5 crores is in fact nothing when one takes into consideration the large funds of the Government and the huge Currency reserves over which it will have control. It will be against the principles of public policy to invest such a shareholders' bank with control over such big surplus balances. It will be better on the contrary, to start it as a State Bank pure and simple on the lines of the Australian Commonwealth Bank."

After pointing that an institution like the State Bank should not be controlled by a Board of Directors, the representation says: "My Committee are not in favour of a Gold Bullion Standard, which is a hybrid standard and in practice will not be distinguishable from its immediate predecessor, the gold exchange standard, which has been responsible for so much mischief in the financial policy of this country. They are in favour of a Gold Standard and urge that to make the Gold Standard a reality, gold coins should be introduce in the currency of the land. It may take some years to do so, but my Committee would very much like that a notification should be issued from now announcing that the introduction of Gold Coins in the Currency of the land will take place from a particular date and that steps will be begun to be taken to do so as soon as the Act comes into effect. My Committee are afraid that the proposed gradual withdrawal of silver coins from circulation without putting gold coins in circulation will bring about serious difficulties in the internal trade of the country. My Committee therefore strongly recommend the introduction of a gold Mohur of Rs. 20 (containing gold worth Rs. 20—and the rest alloy, the whole weighing 1 tola) and another gold coin exactly half the value. If the Gold Bullion Standard is insisted upon, the limit should be reduced to 40 tolas, for buying as well as selling purposes, reasons for which have been fully dealt with in para 4 of my abovementioned letter."

GUJRATI AS SECOND LANGUAGE.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS' DEMAND

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

A meeting of the students of Ahmedabad High Schools was held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Maganbhai Patel, with a view to request the Bombay University to introduce Gujrati as second language in the first year Arts and Intermediate classes in view of the difficullies experienced by students who take Gujrati in Matriculation and who have to take either French, Sanskrit or Persian in the first two years of the college course. The President was authorised to forward the resolution, which was passed at the meeting, to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

A Committee is appointed to carry on propaganda in the matter.—Free Press.

RE-ORGANISATION OF EDUCATION

SUPPORT TO MR. MUNSHI'S RESOLUTION

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

spectors has passed a resolution supporting Mr. K. M. Munshi's resolution in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a committee to report on the re-organisation of primary and secondary education, and requesting Government to accept that resolution and appoint a committee of experienced educationists without delay.—A. P.

HEALTH WELFARE CONFERENCE.

POONA, July 17.

As decided upon under the presidency of Lady Wilson at Mahableshwar a couple of months ago the Health Welfare Conference opened to-day, the Education Minister presiding: Mr. Deodhar, Dr. Tilak, Dr. Jamshed Munsiff and Miss Piggot of Hyderabad (Sind), dealt at length with the work so far done and the future programme, a systematic organisation of work, the need for strengthening health staff by local bodies, and the training of dais, the last subject being touched by Miss Piggot.

Resolutions were passed urging immediate action regarding the developing of health associations and the rooting out of epidemics and inviting the hearty co-

Road, (Next to National Bank of India), | the payment of a tax to Government, the tax being liable to increase if the addi- | the decisive factors in the revision of our Constitution. Not that we should be at- | ings, to the extent of about eight lacs; but | activities and efforts of the people. The position of the State of Jamnagar is most | ing germs of the above diseases far

BOGEY OF HOARDING.

BANKING AND BANKLESS INDIA

SESHA IYENGAR DEMANDS REAL GOLD STANDARD

MADURA, July 17.

"A full gold standard with a gold currency is the only effective remedy. It would inspire public confidence. Let only the elected members of the Legislative Assembly present a united front and demand the immediate introduction of a gold standard with a gold currency and India will have it in the near future." This opinion was expressed by Mr. Sesha Iyengar, M.L.A, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India.

The Finance Member has sought to make out that the scheme for gold currency is impracticable on the ground that the Indian population in general has the habit of hoarding. This said, Mr. Iyengar, is a mere myth. The erroneous assumption about hoarding rests on overlooking conditions obtaining in India. There is a continuous adjustment of the absorption of currency between the vast bankless India, consisting of seven lakhs of villages and about 2,000 towns, with a population of thirty crores, and the banking India of a little over two hundred towns with a population of two crores. In the bankless India all transactions are carried in cash and the cheque is unknown. In the United States of America and Great Britain the standard of living is higher than in India, justifying the use of the cheque largely. In India, however, owing to the smallness of individual payments, payments are made exclusively in cash. It will not, therefore, be accurate to put the requirements of the bankless India at rupees five per head. It may be between ten to twelve rupees per head, which means four hundred crores of rupee coins now in existence can never come back for conversion into gold, as they must be all needed.

ANGLO-AMERICAN THREAT.

The argument that India must be able to secure the good-will of Great Britain and the United States of America if she wants to launch on gold currency, said Mr. Sesha Iyengar, contains a veiled threat that if London and New York are so minded they can mar the success of the scheme. These considerations would be extraneous, if the interests of India were alone considered.

The suggestion of introducing an overvalued gold coin, Mr. Iyengar, remarked, is untenable. The transfer of a token coin in silver, to a token coin in gold would not improve the situation. India has suffered in the past from the issue of the token rupee. Gold standard with a full valued gold coin is the irresistible demand of the Indian people. The argument that the introduction of gold currency should be deferred till the gold bullion standard was in operation for some time waws bagging the question. When India has been crying aloud for a pure gold standard there was hardly any justification for raising this cry.

POPULAR CONFIDENCE NECESSARY.

Since 1893 hopes have been raised in India that gold currency would be introduced and that gold mint would be established in this country. This guarantee was kept up till January 1922. Now it has been suggested that we should lose all hopes. Neither economic theory nor expediency would warrant the course put forward by the Finance Member. Confidence of the people of the country in the currency system counts most and Mr. Iyengar reminded the Finance Member of his previous statement on the subject which is as follows:

"The introduction of gold into circulation, although it is a wasteful and expensive system, is necessary in Indian conditions to inspire confidence, and provide the stimulus which is badly needed for investment and the banking habit in India."

Mr. Sesha Iyengar concluded: A full gold standard with a gold currency is the only effective remedy. It would inspire public confidence. The layman will not ordinarily see the public significance of a currency reserve if no fully valued coin does not also circulate. England has had gold currency for centuries. If the extensive use of gold coins is discarded in England to-day, custom and not legislation is mainly responsible. Even assuming that it is wisdom to economise the use of gold why try to force it upon a people when they and their representatives are unready and unwilling to accept?—Free Press.

Rugby.—The first in the seven sections of dock for Singapore naval base was launched on Friday from Wallsend shipyard. Another section will be launched to-day and the third within a few days. It is expected that the whole structure of 50,000 tons will be in water by the end of July.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The date of departure from England of Captain Courtney on his attempt to fly to New York and back is indefinite but he now hopes to leave at the end of next week. He made a trial trip at Calshot near Southampton on Friday afternoon to test the engine.—B. O. W.

BARODA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NO DISCUSSION ON BUDGET THIS YEAR ?

BARODA, July 17.

The last session of the year on the Baroda Legislative Council will commence in the new Council Hall on Thursday this week with Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachariar, the chief Minister in the chair.

Generally this session is called upon to discuss the Budget for the next year prepared by the Government, but this year the administration has changed the practice and the legislature will not be called upon to consider the statement of expenditure and revenue.

Sir Manubhai Mehta had established the practice in his regime and the cause for the innovation has not been explained, though it has been surmised that the Government have done this with a view to expedite business of the Council and finish off the arrears that have been accumulating.

The session will last for three days and the agenda consists of five Government resolutions and as many as 30 non-official resolutions.

The interpellations given notice of will take up two hours of the Council.—Free Press.

A BARODA SENSATION.

HEAVY PRICE DEMANDED FOR WITHDRAWING PROSECUTIONS ?

BARODA, July 17.

Attempts are being, it is understood, to induce Hindus to ask Government to withdraw the prosecution against the Muslims who have been hauled up before a special judge in connexion with the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration riot in Baroda.

As a working formula Hindus demand the right of playing music before mosques, which they say, has not been questioned before in Baroda, compensation of Rs. 5,000 to be donated to the Shivaji Fund and security for good behaviour from the accused.—Free Press.

MYSORE'S JUBILEE

PUBLIC HOLIDAY FOR MYSOREANS

BANGALORE, July 17.

The jubilee celebrations in Mysore will commence on August 8 next, the anniversary of the day on which the Maharajah was invested with ruling powers.

At a meeting held recently at Mysore, at which the Dewan presided, and State Councillors, heads of different State departments and other officers were present, it was decided that the day should be declared a public holiday throughout the State and that a congratulatory address be drawn up.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait had donated Rs. 25,000 to the Mysore Silver Jubilee Fund for an out-patients' dispensary to be attached to the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital in Mysore. This is intended to form one of the several memorials which are proposed to be established at the capital in commemoration of the silver jubilee of the reign of the Maharajah.

Mr. Chandra Gowde, has made a donation of a lakh of rupees for the purpose of erecting a general hospital at Chickmaglur. Mr. Gowde is a well-known coffee planter of Kadur and it is understood at a later date Mr. Gowde intends to endow an institution for the training of mid-wives in the Malnad area.—Free Press.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE.

BANDRA, July 15.

Quite a large number of members were present at yestrday's Board meeting of the Bandra Municipality when the Administration Report for the year 1926|27 was approved.

Mr. Hiralal Desai then proposed: "This Board resolves that physical training must be made a compulsory subject in all the schools governed by this local authority and the School Board be requested to take necessary action in introducing it at an early date."

He said modern student has, now, his mind developed at the sacrifice of his body. The attainment of Swaraj he asserted would be a phantom only as long as the nation was physically unfit. Mr. Sawant having seconded, the proposal was carried, on being put to vote.

Next, Mr. G. Husein exposed the skeleton in Municipal cupboard when he moved "That in view of the fact that there are heavy arrears of taxes outstanding against the rate-payers owing to which the Municipality is unable to meet the urgent needs and also in view of the fact that there are numerous metres out of order in consequence of which the Municipality has to suffer a great loss in water revenue, the Board is of opinion that a special Committee be appointed to investigate the matter and take necessary measures to remedy the state of affairs." The arrears of tax amount to about Rs. 82,000.

The "Statesman's" Simla Correspondent understands that the united Provinces Governmen t are framing legislative proposals to prevent traffic in girls for immoral purposes in the Naik community.—A. P.

DOING WHAT THE GERMANS DID.

TREATY OF 1917 TREATED AS SCRAP OF PAPER.

KATHIAWAR PEOPLE CONDEMN GOVERNMENT ACTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Rajkot Town and Civil Station was convened under the auspices of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha on Monday, to protest against the Viramgam Customs Line and the action taken by the Government of India with regard to the Maritime States at the Conference held at Mount Abu on the 27th of June last. The meeting was well attended, a number of prominent merchants being present. The chair was taken by Mr. D. B. Shukla, Barrister-at-Law, who in a short speech explained that the action of the Government of India affected not the Maritime States only though they were the chief sufferers but all the States of Kathiawar. The development of the ports of Kathiawar meant the prosperity of the Province as a whole and facilities within their own Province to the people of Kathiawar to carry on their well-known mercantile enterprise and acumen for which it has been known from very ancient times. He drew attention to the Agreement of 1917 and said that Government were unable to give any reason to justify their setting it aside. Jamnagar had been charged by the British Indian Press and public with giving rebates etc., but the Government of India could adduce no evidence to show that it was so. The condition in the Agreement that if the financial interests of the Government of India were appreciably affected was on Government's own assurance, not meant to operate against the healthy development of the Kathiawar Ports to the extent of their natural capacity. It was not alleged that the development at any of the ports had passed this limit. In setting aside the Agreement, Government have done that which they accused the Germans of, namely, to treat a solemn agreement as a scrap of paper. The Paramount Power cannot look to the interests of British India alone. They are bound to respect and safeguard those of the Indian States and their subjects also. In their dealings with Indian States, Government ought to be just and fair. In the present matter it would not be wrong to say that they have taken a very reverse attitude. Finally Mr. Shukla urged that all the Maritime States should combine and fight their just cause to the end and that all the Kathiawar States should carry on a vigorous agitation till the unjust Viramgam Line, which was a cause of untold hardships in the past and is bound to be so in future, is removed.

BLOW TO KATHIAWAR TRADE.

Mr. Harishanker Pandya moved the first resolution to the following effect:—

RESOLUTION 1.

"This meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Town and Civil Station, convened under the auspices of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha, expresses its strong disapproval of the re-imposition of the Viramgam Customs Line. This levy will entail untold hardships on the Kathiawar public and will seriously retard the trade and industry of Kathiawar ports,

This meeting, therefore, trusts that all the Kahiawar States and others interested in Kathiawar and members of the Central Legislature of British India will do their best to relieve Kathiawar from the unbearable and undeserved hardships and hopes that the British Government will put an end to this unjust action by devising some method or other and prevent from injuring the growing trade of Kathiawar."

In a long speech he traced the history of the Agreement of 1917, spoke of the war services of the States and sacrifices made by them and their people and declared that the present imposition of the Viramgam Line was nothing but an arbitrary exercise of superior force.

Mr. Kanji Gala, a local merchant, seconded the Resolution. He said that the Bombay merchants should not be jealous of Kathiawar but should enter into a healthy competition with them.

Mr. Gulabrai Hathi gave some of his previous experiences of the Viramgam Line.

The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Chakubhai Vakhatchand, a local merchant then moved the next Resolution which was as follows:—

RESOLUTION II.

"This meeting expresses its strong protest against the levying of customs duties on goods which were booked from Kathiawar and had reached Viramgam before the 5th of July from which day the Customs line was imposed and requests Government not to levy customs on such goods and to refund the same if already levied."

It was seconded by Mr. Tana and supported by Mr. Jasani and was passed unanimously.

The next resolution authorised the President to communicate the resolutions to various authories.

The attitude of the meeting throughout was moderate but firm and it could be seen that the Viramgam Line was viewed with great horror not only by the merchants but other members of the public also.

LABOUR LEADERS ENTERTAINED.

MR. C. S. RANGA IYER, IN LONDON

LONDON, July 16.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., entertained several Labour members, including Lord Olivier, Mr. Clynes, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Snell, Mr. Thurtle, and Mr. Tom Shaw at lunch.—Free Press.

BREACH IN N. W. RLY. LINE.

The Divisional Superintendent, Quetta, N. W. Railway, wires under date July 17:—Line between mile 226 to 230 between Yakmach and Dalbandin on the Nushki extension railway was breached yesterday owing to heavy rain. Number 42 Down Mixed which left Duztap yesterday is held up at Uakmach. Through communication will in all probability be restored to-morrow.—A. P.

NORMAL ROUTE RESTORED FOR TRAFFIC.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Bhusaval, wires from Dongargaon under date July 17:—

With reference to my wire of the 13th instant single line working between Dongargaon and Bam Mar has been introduced from six a.m. to-day. All trains will now run by the normal route.—A. P.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICAN HOLDER RETAINS TITLE.

LONDON, July 15.

At St. Andrews, the British Open Golf Championship over 72 holes was won by "Bobby" Jones the American holder with a record score of 285.—Reuter.

RUGBY IN POONA.

BOMBAY'S GREAT WIN

POONA, July 17.

The annual Rugby match between Bombay and Poona was played to-day and resulted in a great win for Bombay by 23 points (one goal, five tries and one penalty) to six (Two tries).—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, July 17.

Streams of blood shed so far have been enough, were the words of the Austrian Socialist proclamation issued yesterday urging the workers to avoid the streets and not to take part in the demonstrations; but it did not prevent the serious clash yesterday, described in the message from Berlin.

A Vienna despatch says that five policemen molested by the mob in Rosenteingrasse fired in air, whereupon the mob rushed to the police station. The police fired a volley killing six and wounding ten, while one policeman was stabbed to death. The City Council has decided to constitute armed police force from among the members of the Republican Schutzbund.

Meanwhile only those possessing special permits are allowed to pass the police cordons. The sale of alcohol has been temporarily prohibited.

Many buildings bear scars received in Friday's riots. Hospitals are full of hundreds of wounded, and motor cars are being requisitioned.—Reuter.

CORRECTION.

In Calcutta message regarding Reserve Bank Bill read, "Three more members are expected to attend the Calcutta sitting. Sir John Bell and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta have returned from abroad since the Bombay meeting and Raja Ghuznafar Ali who did not attend the Bombay sitting will also attend. The balance of voting strength, therefore, is believed to be slightly affected. Etc. instead of as sent.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(BY A GRADUATE).

The Government of Bombay have at last taken in hand the Bill to reform the constitution of the University. The Bill, which will be brought forward at the next session of the Legislative Council, is based mainly on the recommendations of the University Reform Committee appointed by Government in 1924. The most important feature of the Bill is that the Senate will be made much more representative than it is. The number of Fellows will be increased from 100 to 160 and, what is more, the number of nominated Fellows will be reduced from the present four-fifth to about one-fourth of the total number. The reason for this reform is stated to be to bring the University into closer association with the public and with the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of this Presidency. Thus, as recommended by the University Reform Committee, the registered graduates, Local Bodies, non-official members of the Legislative Council, college professors, school teachers, and some specified public bodies will have a greater voice in the affairs of the University then they have had hitherto. Another important feature of the Bill is the creation of an Academic Council to look after purely academic questions, especially in their details. This will enable the Senate to pay more attention to questions of policy, finance and general reform.

FINANCE: THE VITAL QUESTION.

So far as the mere constitution of the University is concerned, none will deny that the Bill marks a great advance. But it must not be forgotten that the hardest problem before the University now is one of finance, and an imposing constitution does not by itself ensure the necessary funds. It is true that the increase in the elective element in the new constitution will be an inducement to the public to render greater financial assistance to the University. And one trusts that public bodies like the Municipalities, Local Boards and Chambers of Commerce will generously support the University. The University, too, should ensure the permanence of such support by so regulating its education as to supply the real needs of our civic and industrial life. But the Government's responsibility in the matter is still very great. They cannot, on the plea of lessened control over the University's affairs, lessen their financial responsibility. They will not, it is to be hoped, try the game of pitting the claims of higher education against those of primary education and both against the liquor revenue. It is abundantly clear even now that the new enlarged and "self-governing" University will be as futile as the present Legislative Council unless the presidency as a whole gets complete provincial autonomy.

THE KATHIAWAR PORTS.

(Continued from page 6)

gains cut out at the time when after an enormous expedition and incessant efforts it was starting to realise a good harvest, but all its investments in purchases and labour stand as a colossal waste. It will be remebered that the State on the basis of the pledge of the Governmnt of India had already invested and spent a sum of money very nearly a crore towards the purchase of machineries, ships, dredgers, railway wagons and other accessories; the erection of the machineries and huge warehouses; construction of roads, railway lines, docks and reclamation walls. In the light of these circumstances the question that naturally presents to us is whether it is the State of Bhavnagar or that of Jamnagar which should form the subject of a separate consideration or agreement.

Of course, unfortunately as it stands, we have nothing to contend against the role of discretion in political relations, except that we understand such discretion—as all other discretions—not to be capricious and arbitrary, but sound and reasonable guided by judicial rules and principles, for although proceedings in such relations are said to be "secundum discretionum boni viri," yet when it is asked "vis bonus est guis?" the answer is "qui consulta Patrum, qui leges juraque servat", so that discretion does in no case contradict or overturn the grounds and principles of law and commensense. Certainly the agreement of 1917 was not a scrap of paper; it could not be suggested that it was a mere arrangement between the Government of India on one hand and the Maritime States of Kathiawar on the other, and as such created no rights and obligations and therefore coud be set at naught, at any moment the Government of India desired—in face of the most evident reciprocity of obligations of a sacred nature, imposted expressly or impliedly by the very terms of that agreement. It would be wild to suggest that such agreements are "nudum pactum" simply because the consideration is left unexpressed in them. Usually in such relations as exist between the Government of India and the Princes, the consideration is left unexpressed and could be gathered and raised by necessary implieations, although in the present agreement of 1917 there is nothing like it and the consideration is most apparently expressed in the restrictive clauses of the Covenant. To all those who have studied the opium question and the policy of the Government of India in its connection, and who are in the know as to the services of the Princes during the Great War and otherwise, the suggestion of a "nudum pactum" or a mere arrangement, does not appeal but falls through. Manifestly a sufficient animus showing a complete consideration is both expressed and fairly implied. For one thing we have been wondering how the Government of India inspite of its full and adequate information, regarding the state of amity and interstatal relations existing between the different Maritime States of Kathiawar could have directed to them to be unanimous. Did it not know the jealousy was as rampant there as anywhere else and that there too the mentality of sacrificing the sight of one eye if only that caused a neighbour to lose that of both was not wanting?

By the bye it will be impossible to avoid some comment that trenches upon the proceedings of the Executive. A valid grievance exists inasmuch as the matter could not be said to have been decided by a proper judge or authority. The Government of India or its agents, certainly being a party interested in the issue, could not justly appropriate the functions of a judge also. The Secretary of State for India could be the only proper judge and, of course, final too—in the absence of higher approaches—and as such no order other than such a one should have been acted upon as final, and that until such final order was made, the matter rested only as 'pendente lite' not to be disturbed under any contingences on principle—for any dealings with it in the interval, would, in the event of a final order being otherwise than as at present involve enormous difficulties in the way of settling the mesne profits—and restoring the status quo.—Yours, etc.

"PRO REGE LEGE ET GREGE."

BOGUS DEGREES OF UNIVERSITIES ?

PRINCIPAL MATHEWS' CLAIM QUESTIONED

BOMBSHELL OF "SIND OBSERVER

KARACHI, July 16.

The "Sind Observer" in to-day's editorial under the caption "Could it be true? Let Dr. Mathews explain" throws a bombshell to the effect that Dr. A. M. Mathews, M.A. (Oxon), D. Litt. (Durham), Principal of the Sindh Madressah may not be really M.A. or D.Litt.

It says that the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Institution advertised for a European Principal holding the Graduate's degree of a British University and preferably with Indian experience. In response to this Dr. Mathews applied as a candidate and he was finally selected, under the impression he was an M.A. Also Mr. Mathews wore on all ceremonial occasions the distinctive academic costume of the Oxford University. On the occasion of the Governor's visit to the Institution, he wore the costume of Doctor of Literature of the Durham University.

FEASTED AND FETED.

In November 1925 a public function was held in which Dr. Mathews was congratulated for the honour. He was feasted and feted by many public bodies. The impression of all was that Mr. Mathews held the degrees in question and eminent persons like P. R. Cadell, President of the Board, Mr. Abdul Rehman, Bar-at-Law and the Educational Inspector all addressed him with these titles.

Now suspicion seems to have arisen that Mr. Mathews may have allowed a false impression gaining ground. The paper publishes two letters purporting to be from the Registrar of the Universities of Oxford and Durham which disclaim grant of these degrees to Mr. Mathews.

The first says that Mr. Mathews matriculated as a senior Indian student at the Jesus College and he has not qualified by examination for the degree of B.A.

NEVER A STUDENT OF DURHAM.

The second letter says that if Mr. Mathews has not been a student of the Durham University at any time of his life he could not be eligible for the doctor's degree.

In the circumstances, the "Sind Observer" concludes the matter is serious involving the reputation of Mr. Mathews the Boards, and the honour of two great British Universities and calls upon Mr. Mathews to make the position clear by explaining fully.—Free Press.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As there has recently been a good deal of discussion on the prospects of Indian emigrants to Brazil, and I have received several letters asking for information, I would request the hospitality of your columns to refer all those who may be interested in the question to the special Brazil number which 'The Times" (London) issued on 21st June 1927. It deals with the life of Brazil in all its aspects, history, current politics, cities and ports, trade, finance, industry, agriculture, art, literature, law, sport, etc. The question of Indian emigration is under study; but meanwhile it will interest intending Indian emigrants to know that, as "The Times" says, Brazil is "a country that sooner or later must play a great part in the affairs of the World", and that there "colour prejudice is unknown."

—Yours etc.

M. A. de HEREDIA,
Consul for Brazil.

Bombay, July, 14th 1927.

AMENDING HINDU LAW.

MR. KELKAR'S BILL

RADICAL CHANGES SUGGESTED

POONA, July 16.

Consequent on the activities of the Hindu Law Research and Reforms Central Association, steps are being taken to introduce in the Legislative Assembly a bill to amend some provisions of Hindu Law with a view to remove some of the anomalies. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., it is understood, has agreed to pilot through the Assembly the legislation and with that object, is giving notice of a Bill.

Following are the main provisions of the Bill, with explanatory notes recorded by Mr. Kelkar.—

Whereas it is expedient to remove the various anomalies in Hindu Law and to amend the provisions thereof in some respects, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. (i) This act may be called the Hindu Law amendment Act 1927. (ii) It shall come into force at once. (iii) It applies to the whole of British India.

II. In this act, the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context.

(a) The term "Hindu" includes not only those who are Hindu by religion, but also those who are commonly known as such and those who have become converts to Hinduism.

(b) The word "Son" includes a grandson and a great-grandson.

III. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Hindu Law or usage, the following marriages will be valid:—

(a) Marriages between persons, of the same gotra or pravar, not being "sapind" relations. (b) marriages of younger brothers in the community of the Nambudri Brahmans.

MARRIAGE WITH LUNATIC.

IV. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Hindu Law or usage, a marriage with a person who is impotent, idiot or insane at the time of marriage shall be void.

NOTE: The lunatic or idiot is incapable of inheriting, but early law favouring the Kshetraja sin did not prohibit the marriage. It is no longer necessary to hold these marriages to be valid. The girl is in the position of a widow and as by the Widow Remarriage Act, the girl is allowed to remarry, the same liberty to remarry should be conferred in the cases dealt with by the section.

LAW OF ADOPTION.

V. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Hindu Law or usage, the following adoption would be valid.

(a) Adoption by a person, whose son has renounced Hinduism or is not competent to inherit under the provisions of of Hindu Law. (b) Adoption of a married Man. (c) Adoption of an orphan.

NOTE (a). According to section 4 of Act XXX of 1923, which amended the Special Marriage Act 1872 the following section has been enacted:—(26) when a person professing the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion marries under this Act, his father shall, if he has no other son living, have the right to adopt another person as a son under the law to which he is subject. Where a son has renounced Hinduism, it follows "a fortiori" that the father should have the right of adoption. As regards persons having sons who cannot inherit, they cannot adopt at present. See 46 Bom. 455 where it was held that a person having a grandson incompetent to succeed on account of congenital and incurable dumbness could not be correctly described as sonless so as to make a valid adoption during the life-time of the grandson.

INVALIDITY OF ADOPTION.

(b) The rule about the invalidity of the adoption of a married man is very well established in all provinces except Western India. The result of this rule is that a person cannot adopt his brother's son or any other near relation if he happens to be married at the time of adoption. The clause only enables the peoples to adopt such a person if they want to do so. To use the language of the Privy Council in a case—See page 198, paragraph 147 of Mayne's Hindu Law,—people may be disturbed at finding themselves deprived of a power which they believed themselves to possess, and may want to use. But they can hardly be disturbed at being told that they possess a power which they need not exercise unless they choose.

(c) Adoption of an orphan is held valid by custom in some cases. Adoption of an orphan is as good a secular arrangement as the adoption of a boy who has his parents alive. Perhaps it is better. Hence the clause. Who is to give an orphan in adoption, however?

VI The wives or widows of a person to whom an adoption has been made are entitled to jointly succeed to the property of the adopted son.

SELF-ACQUISITION.

VIII In case where self-acquisitions have been made not without detriment to the paternal or joint estate, the person claiming the self-acquisitions as belonging to him exclusively, shall have the option to do so on payment of adequate compensation representing the detriment to the paternal or joint estate.

VIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in Hindu Law a son, grand-son or great-grand-son shall be liable to pay the debts of his ancestor only to the extent of the assets solely belonging to the deceased.

(2) The father shall not be entitled to alienate by sale, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, the interests of the son, grandson or great-grandson in the joint family property for satisfaction.

SON'S LIABILITIES TO FATHER'S DEBT.

The liability of the son to pay the debts of his father was based upon the religious duty of the son discharging the debtor from the sin of his debts and thus preventing his fall in the hell. The sages, however, limited the amount of the debt to "damdupat" but this salutary principle has been abandoned. As regards execution sales, it is well known that a creditor may enforce payment of the personal debt of a father, not being illegal or immoral, by seizure and sale of the entire interest of father and sons in the family property, and that it is not absolutely necessary that the sons should be parties either to the suit itself or to the proceedings in execution. See Mayne's Hindu Law page 434. It is no doubt true that a son is not bound to pay the illegal or immoral debts of his father but a persual of the reports shows that few sons have been able to accomplice that impossible task of proving that the debt was immoral or illegal and that the creditor or the purchaser was aware of the nature of the debt. The principle of relieving father from the tortures of hell has been abused and the courts have created a hell here for the sons and it is necessary that the legislature should come to help the son. Under no system of law a person is bound to pay the debt of another from his own property.

LAW OF INHERITANCE FOR WOMEN.

IX. No female shall be disqualified from inheriting by reason only her sex. And as regards the rights of inheritance she shall occupy the same position as a male, if she is born in the family and the position of her husband if she has come in the family by marriage.

Note: The enforcement of the rule about excluding women from succession, if they are not expressly named, has created anamolies. India has produced women like Ahilya Bai Holkar of Indore and Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi who were abler than many men and if ladies in India can conduct their Governments, they cannot be said to be incompetent to inherit property. It may be noticed also that the disqualification to vote on account of the sets has been removed by various local councils and the disqualification to inherit should also follow it in its train. In England there is already a Disabilities Removal Act.—Free Press.

EXCESSIVE FRAGMENTATION OF LAND-HOLDINGS.

GOVT. BILL TO REMEDY THE EVIL

The Government of Bombay have at last announced that at the meeting of the Bombay Legislature Council which commences its session to-day they propose to bring in a measure to check the the excessive fragmentation of agricultural holdings. The following is a statement of the objects of the Bill and of the remedies proposed by Government.

The subject of the excessive sub-division and fragmentation of agricultural holdings has engaged the attention of Government for a number of years. The evils resulting from these processes may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) They impede cultivation and cause a waste of time.

(b) They prevent permanent improvements to land being undertaken, as it is impossible to use labour saving implements or even iron ploughs on land which is broken up into scattered pieces.

(c) They preclude the proper organization of labour and capital and cause a waste of a large amount of arable land in boundaries.

(d) They prevent cultivator from living on his farm, result in second crops not being grown when they can be, in some cases send the land out of cultivation altogether, cause enmity amongst neighbours leading to quarrels and litigation, and, generally speaking, produce an uneconomic situation. The excessive sub-division of land in certain areas of the Presidency has gone so far as to amount to a serious hindrance to cultivation resulting in a general diminution of their crop outturn. In the interests of cultivation therefore, it is necessary now to take measures to check the evil.

2. The object of this Bill is to remedy these evils so far as it is possible to do so. This it is proposed to do in three ways—

NO MORE SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) By prohibiting all future sub-divisions of land into plots which are agriculturally uneconomic; (2) by ensuring that all transfer of land shall henceforth be towards the consolidation of holdings instead of in the direction of their fragmentation; and (3) by setting up machinery which will, where necessary, redistribute into plots that can be cultivated at a profit, holdings which have become so fragmented as to be no longer worth cultivating.

3. The Bill, which deals only with agricultural land, consists of two parts, which though distinct and separate, are connected to this extent that they deal with the same subject namely, the sub-division and fragmentations of holdings. The 1rst part consists of proposals to prevent further sub-division and fragmentation. In order to protect existing rights, as far as possible, separate provisions have been made for existing fragmented holdings and new fragmented holdings. So far as the existing fragmented holdings are concerned it is not proposed to interfere with transactions relating to them (with the exception of leases) otherwise than by the right of pre-emption given by clause 12. As for leases the lease of any fragmented holding, whether new or old, to any person other than the occupant or the leasee of a contigious plot is prohibited. The only distinction between an old and new fragmented holding in the matter of cultivation is that while an old fragmented holding can be cultivated by its occupant the cultivation of a new fragmented holding even by the occupant himself (except as provided in clause 19) is prohibited. It will be seen that it is the cultivation and the ownership of fragments which leads to unprontable cultivation, at any rate, of fragments which are brought into existence hereafter must be prevented if an enactment of this nature is to be at all effective.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

The scheme may be briefly outlined as follows:—

(1) In districts or areas to which Government shall extend the provisions of the Act standard units will be selected by the committee appointed under clause 4, having regard to the character of the crops in the particular area.

(2) After standard units have been fixed for an area any person who desires to transfer his land which is less in size than the standard unit (otherwise than by lease or mortgage without possession) shall give the first right of refusal or it to the owners of the adjoining lands, and it is only when no neighbour has notified his desire to exercise such right that the owner can sell his land to any other person. Under clause 14 a suit may be instituted by a neighbour to enforce such right of pre-emption. In the case of new fragmented holdings which may come into existence after the passing of the Act the owner is debarred from transferring his plot except to the occupant, or, in the case of a lease, to the lessee or owner of a contiguous holding, and a transfer not so made is void. Under clause 19 the cultivation of a new fragmented holding is prohibited unless such holding is combined with a contiguous plot or plots so that the total area so cultivated shall be equal to or exceed the standard unit.

(3) Sections 117-A and 117B of the Bombay Land Revenue Code shall be amended, so as to prevent the sub-division of land by the Courts by the partitioning off portions below the standard unit.

(4) I again may be granted and stamp and registration fees may be remitted with the object of furthering th epurposes of the Act.

(5) The Courts and Revenue Officers shall not recognize a partition involving the separation of land of less size than the standard unit.

CONSOLIDATING MEASURE.

4. The second part of the Bill is a consolidating measure, the object being to consolidate scattered and fragmented holdings in certain selected and specified villages. Considerable areas have been consolidated in Germany, France, Italy Austria and other European countries. Consolidation has also been carried out in the Punjab by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, with the help of the Societies, and without recourse to legislation. Similar attempts in this Presidency had not been successful. The method must be very slow.

A Consolidation Act has also already been placed on the Statute Book by the Government of his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda.

The provisions of the Bill will not apply to inam lands because of the inherent rights attaching to such lands.

The second part of the Bill is largely based on the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915. In particular a Tribunal of Arbitration based on the Town Planning Act will be instituted for the village or areas in question. The provisions, however, are not so intricate as in the case of the Bombay Town Planning Act, as consolidation will be effected in rural areas only. There are also provisions for the grant of taccai and for other special concessions in order to encourage consolidation. The provisions of the Bill do not apply to Sind.

"ONE-SIDED, NARROW AND PERFUNCTORY."

DECISION OF GOVT. ON TEXTILE REPORT.

SUBMISSION TO LANCASHIRE'S DICTATION.

INDIAN MERCHANTS DEMAND SUBSIDY.

In the course of a long letter addressed to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, characterises the Government decision on the Textile Tariff Board's report as "one-sided, narrow and perfunctory" calculated to put Lancashire and the foreign manufactures at an advantage over the indigenous industry. Following are extracts from the letter:—

The Textile Tariff Board submitted their report about the end of the year 1926 and though the report itself was not unanimous there being both a majority and minority reports, there was complete agreement so far as the fundamentals were concerned. In any examination of the report of the Tariff Board the main question is not what are the details about the methods suggested but what is the fundamental position accepted by the Board. It is true that there is a difference between the President and Member on some points, but as all of them have taken pains to make it clear the difference is restricted only to a few points while the unanimity extends to practically all their conclusions.

DEPRESSION DEEP-ROOTED.

The whole of the Board is unanimous on this point that the Cotton Textile Industry is in a condition of depression at present and stands in need of remedial measures. Had it not been so, both the majority and minority reports would not have recommended any remedial measure at all, but would have rested content with the statement that no help or protection was necessary for the industry suggested. The fact that though the reference was made to the Tariff Board by the resolution of the Government dated 10th June 1926 and the Report was published exactly one year after, i.e. in the first week of June 1927, shows that the depression was no temporary phase but was deep-rooted and spread into all the different departments of the Fertile Industry.

DICTATE FROM LANCASHIRE.

When the Government received this Report their duty should have been clear to them. They could have either accepted the majority report or the minority report, but surely a total rejection of both was not expected in any quarter. Such a rejection would not have been expected of any Government if they were in any sense in touch with the feelings, sentiments and views of the people. Supposing even the Tariff Board had rejected the demands of the Cotton Textile Industry the Government were bound to set aside that report and to issue their own orders with a view to remedy the condition of the industry. That position did not, however, arise in this case, and the Government were simply called upon to express themselves in favour of the majority report of the Textile Tariff Board, which would go a long way towards satisfying the expectations of the mill-owners. It is a matter of the gravest regret that even this the Government could not do. My Committee are aware that on several occasions in the past Government officials occupying the highest position have proclaimed about the Government's actions being viewed with suspicion and distrust. It is to be hoped that Government will not condemn either the publicists or the representative Associations if they, reviewing their decision with regard to the report of the Textile Tariff Board, refuse to accept it as the conclusion of Government of India and look upon it more as a dictate from Lancashire.

ADVANTAGE TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS.

It cannot be said that even the majority report has erred on the side of leniency or largeness of outlook, for even they have recommended a mere four per cent increase in the import duty on cotton goods imported into this country against very high duties which are the order of the day in several leading European and Asiatic lands. The difference in exchange alone is about 12½ per cent and foreign manufacturers get a good deal of advantage of this Exchange. What the Board should have proposed, therefore was a compensatory duty in proportion to the rise in exchange and a definite protective duty for the Cotton Textile Industry. Instead of that the Board have rested content with proposing merely a four per cent increase. My Committee have serious doubts whether even this four per cent. increase in import duty will be sufficient to meet the necessities of the situation. They would, however, be willing to accept it at present so that the industry might not be deprived even of this small benefit.

My Committee approve of the scheme of bounty proposed by the majority report, but they are not in favour of the halting manner in which this suggestion is made My Committee strongly suggest that the bounty should be given on the full production of finer yarns by a mill.

WANTED SUBSIDY.

My Committee note that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Tariff Board with regard to the removal of the Import duty on machinery and stores. They do not think that such a remission will mean any material benefit to the Cotton Textile Industry. It throws much light on the attitude of the Government to indigenous industries in general that while they have rejected entirely the other recommendations of the majority and minority reports, they have accepted only this minor recommendation with regard to the removal of import duty on machinery and stores, which is calculated to benefit not so much the cotton textile industry as the manufacturers of Great Britain. My Committee recommend that a subsidy should be paid to counteract the effects of a removal of duty on stores if that course is ultimately decided upon.

ONE-SIDED, NARROW, PERFUNCTORY

My Committee cannot help saying, in conclusion, that the resolution of the Government reviewing the report of the Textile Tariff Board is one-sided, narrow in its outlook, and perfunctory in its consideration—all the three things which a Government resolution should not be. Government were given a splendid opportunity for expressing their professed sympathy with indigenous industries in action and yet they have missed it. Instead, as Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, very aptly remarked; "All that the communique does is to misread the important findings and recommendations, to set up the majority and the minority reports against each other, and dismiss the whole subject in a few casual sentences such as if Government were disposing of the question of a grant for a village well." Surely, this is not the attitude which the Government should adopt towards the fortunes of such a leading industry of the country, an industry which, my Committee are constrained to remind the Government, stood by them during the war and helped them by providing the necessary war materials to a very large extent. My Committee hope that Government will be pleased to reconsider the whole situation and to approve, at least, of the majority report of the Textile Tariff Board.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS TO KENYA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The following information, which would be of some help to the new immigrants to Kenya and Uganda, is sent for publication in your paper, and you are requested to draw particular attention of the public there.

Recently there has been a wrong impression prevailing amongst the public in India and more especially so among the poor classes that there are ample resources of earning here and that the cost of living is very cheap.

With such wrong impressions to guide, and without either any idea or full information about country, many persons come over here and very often meet with disappointment and difficulty. For, the trade conditions of this country have not remainded as they were five years ago. Owing to the above facts unemployment is rife, and it is really difficult to find work. The average cost of living is Shs. 70 to 75 per head here.

Realizing the above points, the new comers to this Colony will have some idea of real conditions existing here.

In accordance with the immigration law of this Colony every new immigrant has to pay a deposit of Shs. 200 (£10).

—Yours etc.

CHUNIBHAI. P. PATEL,
Hon. Joint Secretary,
Social Service League.

Mombasa, June, 30th 1927.

(Continued from column 6.)

to the Governments to concede freedom to those countries. The freedom of a land depended upon the regeneration of the power of organised Labour and Mr. Nathan assured Mr. Giri that he would do all that was in his power to advance the cause of the freedom of India and the cause of the unrepresented coloured labourers.

With the president's concluding remarks and a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

Before the meeting dispersed Mr. Giri announced that M. Abert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office would visit India towards the close of this year, probably in November, to study the condition of the workers of this country and the All-India Trade Union movement.

POLITICAL POWER OF LABOUR.

WORKERS' MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE

MR. GIRI'S SPEECH AT PAREL

It was an interesting and instructive discourse that Mr. V. V. Giri gave about his experiences at the International Labour Conference where he represented the Indian Trade Union Congress at the premises of the Bengal Club, Parel, on Saturday evening. A public meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Parel Hindu Mahasabha and the Madrassee Union. Mr. N. S. Krishna who presided over the meeting introduced Mr. Giri to the audience.

In the course of his speech the Indian Labour representative referred to the achievement of the Indian Labour delegation at the Conference. He particularly mentioned his resolution on the question of the representation of Coloured Workers in the Colonies, Dependencies, Mandated Territories and Proctorates which were at present not represented in the International Conference. It seemed, averred Mr. Giri, that the British Delegation was greatly agitated over this resolution. The leader of that delegation assured Mr. Giri that he would move the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Premier, Mr. Baldwin to consider that question, and requested him not to press forward his resolution. But Mr. Giri, a coloured man himself, could not be persuaded. He replied that if he was given a written undertaking that the British Government would give the fullest consideration to the question he would be prepared to withdraw the motion. He at the same time declared that he would not be true to himself and the cause which he represented if he did not take up such a question which vitally affected millions of coloured workers whose only Spokesmen were Government delegates. The question, however, was pressed and was favourably accepted thanks to the support the French, Swiss and other European delegates gave, in spite of some opposition in the Selection Committee.

TRIBUTE TO M. THOMAS.

Mr. Giri paid a glowing tribute to M. Abert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office. Mr. Thomas was a Socialist and Ex-Minister of France, and had broad vision with an infinite capacity to understand and approach the various questions that came up for discussion. He was mush respected and honoured by all the delegates. He had no colour prejudice, and in fact, Mr. Giri said, his assistance and encouragement were a source of great help to him at the Conference and the Committees.

The distinguished visitor then narrated his visit to the European countries. Italy had no Labour movement, he observed. Fascism had ousted out of the country all those who had the conrage of voicing the claims of the tecning population, the workers. The Italian Labour delegate actually prided on joining the Employers' and Government delegates in the chorus of praise of the Italian Dictator who they said had been himself a worker, a Trade Unionist. Therefore, whatever he did in Italy was done in the best interests of all, and Labour had no grievance against the State. "But," declared the speaker, "Mussolini is the only strong man in Italy who can be a Dictator, but there is no second to succeed him. His Dictatorship will last only when he is alive."

Mr. Giri continuing referred to the political strength of organised Labour. He instanced the case of Vienna where the Transport Workers Federation, a well-organised force, was able materially to alter the Government in accordance with the will of the majority of the population. In Germany the National Federation of Trade Unions was a powerful organisation. The organisation and management were marvellous and the National Federation was doing immense benefit to the workers of Germany. They had their own banks. The organisation meted out sickness, insurance, maternity and other benefits to the workers, and it wielded great influence with the working-class in Germany. The word of the National Federation of Trade Unions was law and a mandate to millions of workers in that country.

Mr. Giri was most impressed with the acquaintance he made with the Transport Federation of Amsterdam. Mr. Nathan who was the soul of the movement was a brilliant organiser and was a leading Internationalist. He declared that all the International Conferences of the Geneva Type were a sham, if they could not direct their attention to liberate those countries which were still held in subjection and bondage. He could not conceive of an international organisation or movement which held the invidious principle of domination of one country by another. But it was no use to look

(Continued in column 5.)

TARIFF REPORT IN COUNCIL

31 RESOLUTIONS BY MR. SWAMI-NARAYAN.

AGENDA FOR COUNCIL SESSION

Pretty heavy work awaits the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, today, at 2 p.m.

Government Bills are not less than 12 and include:—

A Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—First Reading.

An Act to prevent the excessive subdivision of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land—First Reading.

A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—First Reading.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Totalizator Betting Tax Act, 1925, and the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act, 1912—First Reading.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay—First Reading.

Private Bills, which are also 12 in number include:—

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878—First Reading.—Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, M.L.C.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will move:

That a committee be appointed to examine in all its aspects the primary and secondary education now prevailing in the Presidency.

(a) (i) to co-ordinate and reorganise the same on modern lines;

(ii) to reduce the number of years taken up by the courses of primary and secondary education;

(iii) to consider these courses with the object of removing the duplication of studies in vernacular and English;

(iv) to introduce manual and vocational courses; and

(v) to consider the steps for introducing compulsory medical inspection and physical training in primary and secondary schools;

(b) to consider the question of the cost of the revised scheme with special reference to the funds available at present and to explore the ways and means to raise further funds;

(c) to report on such other matters germane to the above questions as may be considered necessary.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan has no less than 31 Resolutions to his credit. The more important ones recommend to Govt:

"To appoint a Committee to enquire into the grievances of the cultivators of talukdari, inamdari and khoti villages of the Bombay Presidency and to recommend legislation for their removal."

"To recommend to the Government of India to amend Rule 5 of Part II of Schedule V of the Bombay Electoral Rules so as to declare the hiring, employment, borrowing or use of private conveyances for the purposes of election as a corrupt practice."

"That pending the report of the Forest Grievances Committee, the fees for the several kinds of forest produce, including grazing fees, which have been recently increased, be brought to their original level."

INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

"That the present practice of indiscriminate slaughter of cattle be discontinued and that rules be at once framed and enforced throughout the province for stopping the slaughter of—

(a) animals which are pregnant or in milk; (b) all cows; (c) breeding bulls, draught and plough bulls and bullocks; (d) all animals (other than sheep or goats) which are under the age of nine years; and that the existing laws on the subject be so amended as to give effect to this resolution."

"To take all necessary steps for the development of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine."

Mr. F. J. Ginwala will move 14 Resolutions, the more important of which recommend to Govt:—

That a Committee may be appointed at an early date to enquire into the problem of unemployment in the Presidency and in Bombay in particular and to suggest ways and means for meeting the said problem.

That an independent committee of inquiry consisting of non-officials be appointed to inquire into and report upon the soundness or otherwise of the Sukkur Barrage scheme and to make necessary suggestions for the prosecution, curtailment or modification of the said scheme.

That for the healthy growth of labour and for dealing with labour and industrial problems in the Presidency it is necessary to maintain a separate department for labour as before and that the said department be separated from the Department of the Information Bureau.

Mr. J. B. Petit will move:

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to take the necessary steps to bring to the notice of the Government of India the necessity of revising their decisions on the Tariff Board's report in the interests of this Presidency generally and of the large classes of people in particular whose well-being depends directy and indirectly on the cotton textile industry.

Molvi Rafiuddin Ahmad will move:

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in?Council that the prisoners who are at present undergoing their sentences in connection with the case known as the 'Malegaon Riot Case of 1921' be all released and the unexpired portion of their sentences be remitted.

Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola will move:

This Council recommends to Government to represent to the Government of India the necessity of amending the Bombay Electoral Rules by deleting Rule 6 (i) (b), which makes it incumbent on a candidate from a general constituency or of a division any part of which is included in that constituency to be a resident of that constituency for at least six months immediately prior to the nomination day.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli will move:

This Council recommends to Government that the Kanarese-speaking districts of British India be brought under one adminstration and be constituted into a separate independent province; and this Council recommends to Government that a special officer be appointed to study the financial and other questions involved for constituting the British Karnatak into a separate province and to make a report thereon to Government."

Mr. N. R. Gunjal will move:

This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to issue directions to all heads of departments to reply directly to members of this Council if they ask for information of public interest and this Council recommends to Government that all liquor shops, country as well as foreign, should be closed and discontinued from 1st January 1928.

Mr. S. C. Joshi will move:

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint a committee, consisting of official and non-official members of this Council and representatives of labour, to enquire into and suggest ways and means of improving the general condition of labour of every kind, by organising welfare funds for the purpose of providing sickness, health, maternity, old age, unemployment and other kindred benefits, on the same lines as they exist in Great Britain and other civilised countries.

Mr. M. G. Bhosle will move:

This Council recommends to Government to give immediate effect to all the recommendations unanimously made by the non-official members of the Forest Grievances Inquiry Committee in their majority Report.

Mr. B. T. Desai will move:

This Council recommends to Government to request the Government of India to expedite the revision of the Meston Settlement concerning the Income-tax revenue of the Presidency and to allot a fair proportion of the said revenue to this Presidency.

Mr. H. J. Amin will move:

This Council recommends to Government that the present system of appointing honorary magistrates and benches of honorary magistrates in the mofussil be forthwith abolished and in future such magistrates and benches of magistrates be appointed only on the recommendation of the municipalities and district local boards concerned.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani will move:

This Council recommends to Government that they may remedy by suitable adjustment the iniquity of the contribution for compulsory primary education made to the local authorities in the Presidency for 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, and may for the future lay down an equitable contribution.

Mr. S. K. Bole will move:

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee with a majority of non-official members of the Council to enquire into the conditions of the depressed classes and aborigines in the Presidency and to recommend measures for the alleviation of their condition."

Mr. R. S. Asavale will move:

This Council recommends to Government to compel by legislation those local authorities which are unwilling to prepare and submit schemes for the purpose of introducing free and compulsory primary education in their respective districts."

Mr. G. I. Patel will move:

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee to examine the expenditure incurred in the different Departments including the services Provincial and Subordinate and to make recommendations for abolishing such of the posts as they deem fit and for curtailing the scale of pay, allowances and all other kinds of emoluments wherever necessary.

Further agenda will be published in our next issue.

WOMAN'S £13 INTEREST ON £3 LOAN

MAGISTRATE TELLS HER TO SAY "I WON'T PAY ANY MORE"

A woman seeking advice at Old-street in mail week complained that she borrowed £3 from moneylenders and had paid £13 interest since June of last year.

Court Missionary: Her point is that the debt still remains unpaid.

Magistrate: Some portion should go to the reduction of the debt. Say to them, "I have paid enough, and I won't pay any more," and let them sue you in the county court.—"Daily Chronicle."

"KNOCK AT GOVERNOR'S GATE."

HOW TO EFFECT RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS.

MAHATMAJI'S PRESCRIPTION OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

VIEWS ON NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest number of "Young India":—

An innocent paragraph, occurring in a letter in reply to one covering other subjects, has led to what I venture to call a thoughtless misrepresentation of Satyagraha and its author. The paragraph is part of a private ltter written in Gujarati to Mr. Bharucha. It is no thesis on Satyagraha, and like every letter it contains many things understood between the writer of the original letter and that of the reply. It was not meant for publication. But when Mr. Bharucha telegraphed, asking for permission to publish the paragraph. I had no hesitation in wiring permission. It appears from the newspaper report before me that the speakers at the Nagpur meeting suggested that I should have explained at the time the Nagpur Satyagraha was launched out what I have explained in my letter to Mr. Bharucha. I must dissent from the view. Had Mr. Avari not ascribed to me endorsement of his campaign, I should not even have written the article I did in repudiation. Where I cannot help, it is my rule not to hinder by any unnecessary or uncalled for interference on my part. Instead, therefore, of giving an exhaustive opinion on what I then knew of Nagpur Satyagraha, I confined myself to repudiation and an opinion on the general atmosphere of violence prevalent in the country. And I cannot help saying that it was an unlawful use to make of my private letter for suspending Nagpur Satyagraha, if those who were permitted to see the letter did not accept the reasoning contained in it. Moreover when they decided to make public use of the letter, they owed it to me to have made clear to them the points which they could not understand or which appeared to them to be inconsistent with my previous writings. They owed it to the enthusiastic young men in Nagpur neither to damp their zeal nor to disconcert them by hurling in their midst an opinion which the receivers did not understand and did not accept. For myself I do not consider it to be any part of my duty to express an opinion upon the many insane things that are going on in this country, for I am humble enough to recognise, that what may appear to me to be insane need not appear so to those who are doing those acts, and may even be in reality an epitome of wisdom. Though, therefore, things are being done in the name of Satyagraha in several places, I have not felt called upon to say one word about them. And I do suggest to the young men in Nagpur and to all concerned that they are not in any way bound to receive the permission of the Congress to offer Satyagraha or any other resistance to any unjust act so long as they do not use the Congress name. And if they are really of opinion that the Nagpur Satyagraha was justified, that it was really Satyagraha, it would amount to a desertion on their part of their commander and other comrades in gaol not to immediately re-embark upon their campaign, unless they think with me that what they thought was Satyagraha, was not so in fact.

SELECTION OF ARMS ACT.

Having cleared the ground so far, let me now try to remove the confusion, that the well-meaning friends who have undertaken to criticise the letter in question have created about Satyagraha. I do maintain that the Arms Act could not be broken in terms of Satyagraha in the way it was in Nagpur. Let it be remembered that that bone of contention between the 'Republican Army' of Nagpur and the Government was not the Arms Act but the unjust and lawless detention of many patriotic young Bengalis. It was in every way wrong, therefore, to select the Arms Act for Civil Disobedience. Several speakers have read into my letter a meaning which I hold it does not bear and was never intended to bear. As long ago as 1917 or '18, I said that amongst the many black deeds of the Government, disarmament was the blackest. And out and out believer in non-violence, though I am, I hold that it is the right of any Indian who wishes to bear arms to do so under lawful permission. I do submit that an Arms Act is now and will ever be a necessity of good government. I do not believe in the inherent right of every citizen to possess as many arms as he chooses without a licence. On the contrary, I hold it to be absolutely necessary for good government, that the State should have the authority to prohibit the holding of arms except under prescribed conditions. I can also conceive the possibility of Satyagraha being offered against an unjust Arms Act or its unjust administration, as I can justify Satyagraha against an unjust Act for preventing thefts or other crimes. But I do maintain that just as Satyagraha cannot be offered against an unjust Crimes Act by committing the specific crimes, so can Satyagraha not be offered against an unjust Arms Act by carrying arms.

ALL SATYAGRAHA NOT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Let us also appreciate the distinction between Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience. All Civil Disobedience is a part or branch of Satyagraha, but all Satyagraha is not Civil Disobedience. And seeing that the Nagpur friends have suspended what they were pleased to call Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience, let me suggest for their information and that of others how Satyagraha can be legitimately offered with reference to the Bengal detenus. If they will not be angry with me or laugh at me, let me commence by saying that they can offer Satyagraha by developing the power of the people through Khadi, and through Khadi achieving boycott of foreign cloth. They can offer Satyagraha by becoming precursors of Hindu-Muslim unity, by allowing their heads to be broken whenever there is a quarrel between the two, and whilst there is no active quarrel in their parts by performing silent acts of service to those of the opposite faith to theirs. If such constructive methods are too flat for them, and if they will be satisfied by nothing less than Civil Disobedience in spite of the violence of thought, word and deed raging round us, I suggest the following prescription of individual Civil Disobedience, which even one man can offer, not indeed in the hope of securing immediate release of detenus, but certainly in the hope of the individual sacrifice ultimately eventuating in such release. Let a batch, or only one person, say from Nagpur, march on foot to the Government House in Calcutta, and if a march is irksome or impossible then let him, her, or them beg enough money for train fare from friends, and having reached Calcutta let only one Satyagrahi march to the Government House and walk on to the point where he or she is stopped. There let him or her stop and demand the release of detenus or his or her own arrest. To preserve intact the civil nature of this disobedience the Satyagrahi must be wholly unarmed, and in spite of insults, kicks or worse must meekly stand the ground, and be arrested without the slightest opposition. He may carry his own food in his pocket, a bottle-ful of water, take his Gita, the Koran, the Bible, the Zend Avesta or the Granth Sahib, as the case may be, and his 'takli.' If there are many such real Satyagrahis, they will certainly transform the atmosphere in an immensely short time, even as one gentle shower transforms the plains of India into a beautiful green carpet in one single day.

A HEROIC MISSION.

The question will legitimately be asked, If you really mean what you say, why don't you take the lead, never mind whether any one follows you or not?' My answer is: I do not regard myself as pure enough to undertake such a heroic mission. I am trying every moment of my life to attain the requisite purity of thought word and deed. As it is, I confess that I am swayed by many passions. Anger wells up in my breast when I see or hear about what I consider to be misdeeds. All I can humbly claim for myself is that I can keep those passions and moods under fair subjection, and prevent them from gaining mastery over me. But the standard of purity that I want, for any such heroic measure is not to have such passions at all and yet to hate the wrong. When I feel that I have become incapable even of thinking evil, and I hold it to be possible for every God-fearing man to attain that state, I shall wait for no man's advice, and even at the risk of being called the maddest of men. I shall not hesitate to knock at the Viceregal gate or go wherever God leads me, and demand what is due to this country which is being ground to dust today.

Meanwhile let no man mock at Satyagraha. Let no man parody it. If it is at all possible, leave. Satyagraha alone, and the whole field is open for unchecked action. On a chartless sea in which there is no light-house a captain dares whither he wills. But a captain who knowing the existence of a light-house and its position, sails anyhow, or takes no precaution for knowing the light-house from deceiving stars, will be considered unfit for his post. If the reader can bear with me, let him understand that I claim to be the keeper of the light-house called Satyagraha in the otherwise chartless sea of Indian politics. And, therefore it is that I have suggested, that those who make for Satyagraha will do well to go to its keeper. But I know that I have no patent rights in Satyagraha. I can, therefore, merely rely upon the indulgence of fellow-workers for recognition of my office.

COTTON AS REVENUE CROP IN E. BENGAL.

COMILLAS TO REPLACE AMERICAN TYPE.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

'It is now reasonably certain, that it will be possible to introduce cotton as a revenue crop, into the highlands of West Bengal". Says the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal for 1925/26.

It is therefore hardly likely that cotton will regain a footing in East Bengal as a kharif crop, but it may be a possibility as a rabi crop on Char lands. It has been reported that Dacca muslin cotton was so produced. Trials with this object in view have not been encouraging, because the crop has been attacked by cutworms and broken by hail:

The method of manufacture of Dacca muslin seems to have been lost. It is not apparently known if the cotton received any previous preparation, or what instruments were used in its manufacture. A type of cotton has been found both in East Bengal, which answers very closely to Roxburgh's description of the Dacca muslin cotton plant. If this is the muslin cotton, it is possessed of no particularly fine qualities. In order to try and find out something about the manufacture of Dacca muslin, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca has kindly offered to give a small piece of the genuine material for microscopic examination.

"Comilla's cotton:—Not that the Rangamati (Chittagong Hill Tracts) Farm is in being, it will be possible to commence serious work on this class of cotton. This has been possible so far, because the plant refused to behave in a normal way in the plains.

The future of "Comillas' is rather a problem. The lint is only used for admixture with wool, and commercial members of the Cotton Committee think that though the demand is healthy enough now, it may become precarious later. On the other hand, it has been found that American cottons do quite well in Hill Tippera, and it was proposed to replace "Comillas" with American cotton as quickly as possible in this State. The Cotton Committee however wisely deprecated too precipitate action, in case the American types should be degeneration, eventually prove unsuitable for Hill Tippera conditions:—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GAZETTE

SIMLA, July 15.

Legislative Department:—Sir George Rainy, Sir Denys Bray, Mr. M. A. Sams, Mr. A. R. Dalal and Mr. G. S. Bajpai have been nominated members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. P. B. Haigh (Bombay) and Mr. F. W. Allison have resigned from the Assembly and Mr. R. T. F. Kirk has been nominated thereto.

Home Department:—Mr. J. D. Davar has been appointed additional judge of the Bombay High Court till 10th June 1928 and Justice Suhrawardy of Calcutta High Court is granted leave till 25th August.

Foreign and Political Department:—Captain A. D. Gordon officiates as Assistant Military Adviser, Punjab State Forces. Mr. D. W. Maher's appointment as Acting Consul for the United States of America, at Madras during the absence of Mr. Montgomery is recognised.

Finance Department:—Mr. Ramaswami Iyer is posted as Assistant Auditor, E. B. Railway. Colonel G. W. Ross is granted privilege leave for three and half months and Lt. Col. Murray officiates as Military Accountant General Lt.-Col. Wylda posted as a Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District.

Commerce Department:—The services of Lt. Emerson, officer on special duty are replaced at the disposal of the G. I. P. Railway.

Education Department:—Mr. J. H. H. Lyall officiates as Conservator of Forests, Bihar vice Mr. Gibson on deputation to Australia.

Railway Department:—Mr. V. T. Janson, Deputy Chief Engineer, State Railways is placed on special duty in the Railway Board. The survey of a line of 28 miles between Cuddalore and Pondicherry by the South Indian Railway is sanctioned.

Industries Department:—R. C. Carbery is confirmed as Senior Assistant Metallurgical Instructor.—A. P.

DISTINGUISHED DEPARTURES BY ENGLISH MAIL.

Among the distinguished passengers who left by the P. and O. mail boat s. s. "Malwa" on Saturday were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir George and Lady Paddison, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Lady Donald, Mr. M. S. Deshmukh, and Mr. N. N. Sircar. Sir Tej Bahadur was profusely garlanded by his friends and admirers before embarkation. The "Malwa" was held up till 10 o'clock last night owing to the late arrival of the mails from Calcutta which were delayed as a result of the breach on the line between Bhusaval and Khandwa.

"LAND OF MYSTERY."

WORLD TOURIST ON INDIA.

CZECHS STUDY GITA AND RIG-VEDA

DELHI, July 16.

Mr. Pospisil Bohumil, a Czech journalist, author, and member of artistic societies, who is on the largest tour across every country of Europe, Asia Africa, Australia and America with an ambition to create record, has been on a visit to Delhi. He is an old scout and Esperantist. He delivers lectures with motion him pictures, wherever he goes, writes to newspapers, periodicals and specially to travel books about the countries through which he passes. He started in 1926 on his tour without money and has covered till now 4,00,000 kilometers.

Giving his impressions about India to a Free Press representative he said the plight of the so-called depressed classes in this country is miserable. They are treated worse than beggars here.

Referring to religious sentiment in the East, the tourist said religious sentiment is very strong in the East. It can not be said whether it is good or bad. But it should be said that too much religion cannot introduce democracy.

Speaking about Indian culture Mr. Pospisil remarked the Czechs have not much in common with Indians. They are more interested in Hindu philosophy. Men like Dr. Tagore are well-known and respected there. Gita and Rig Veda are studied by many. Occultism is very much developed. Different Yogic systems are practised and developed. For all countries in Europe except England and France India is a land of mystery.

Asked what he could learn from India, the tourist said "contentment."—Free Press.

COAL STEAMER SINKS

7 EUROPEANS AND 14 INDIANS DROWNED

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Information has been received in Calcutta that S. S. "Shahzada" which left the port on Wednesday with a cargo of coal bound for Akyab sank yesterday about forty miles of Sandheads. She had no passengers on board, but a crew of 71 hands. Of this number 51 are reported to have been saved and are expected to arrive in Calcutta in the course of the day by S. S. "Clintonia". Messrs Turner Morrison & Company are the agents of the ship which was in command of Captain Cavelle at the time of the disaster.

It is reported that seven European and fourteen Indian crew were drowned.

The vessel which was bound for Akyab left Sandheads at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. At 5/15 the following morning when 50 miles off Sandheads the vessel began to sink and all the crew were immediately called to the deck but "Shahzada" sank so rapidly that the lifeboats could not be launched and an order was issued that every man was to save himself.

All the crew thereupon jumped overboard and the vortex as the vessel was sinking was so strong that the chains fastening the lifeboats snapped and five boats came up on the surface, two of which have been badly damaged. Some of the crew swam to the lifeboats, baled out the water and cruised for about an hour picking up the others. Eventually they rowed towards lightship and were picked up yesterday by the S. S. "Clintonia".

Interviewed on their arrival in Calcutta today the crew were very reticent as to the cause of the disaster which will form the subject of an enquiry.—A. P.

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TORY M, P'S. IN REVOLT.

LORDS' REFORM STONE DEAD.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSALS WITHOUT CONSULTATION

The revolt at the conference of the Central Council of Unionist Associations in mail week, was led by Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Colonel Spender Clay, Mr. Blundell and Mr. Duff Cooper, all of whom supported an amendment to the motion of Sir John Marriott endorsing the Government's proposals for the reform of the Lords.

This amendment ran as follows:

"Whilst agreeing with the necessity for the reform of the Second Chamber, this council considers that no definite proposals to this end should be made until the matter has been fully considered by Conservative and Unionist members of Parliament."

"The Daily Chronicle" recorded that about 50 back-bench Tories had signed a petition in effect protesting against the proposals outlined by Lord Cave in the House of Lords. Another 50 members subsequently added their names.

STRONG ATTACK.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn's amendment was the outcome, and speaker after speaker at the conference attacked the Government either for raising this unnecessary Constitutional issue or for not having produced a better scheme whereby the Second Chamber might be made elective.

Mr. Amery, who, with Lord Selborne, tried to assuage the storm, assured the delegates that Lord Cave's proposals were only tentative—a balloon to test the feeling of the party; and he promised further consideration and consultation with the rank and file before the measure was proceeded with.

Lord Mildmay suggested the substitution of the word "sympathetic" support for "whole-hearted," so that no one need vote in support of all the details of a scheme which was not yet before them in its final form. Sir J. A. R. Marriott accepted.

When the vote was taken about one-third abstained, and of those who voted about two-fifths supported the hostile amendment.

Such a substantial minority means that the Government dare not proceed with the measure on the present lines.

A SWIFT FULFILMENT.

I predicted last week that, in spite of Lord Birkenhead's optimism, it was very doubtful if any Lords Reform Bill would see the light. This prediction has been justified earlier than was anticipated.

If anything emerges from this acute conflict of opinion, it will be a short Bill declaring new procedure for determining a money Bill.

I find everywhere among the Tory rank and file deep resentment against the Government at the way in which this question has been thrust forward without even consulting the chief Conservative Whip.

The revolt of this influential body of opinion in the party, comprising the younger members and the more intellectual section, is deeply significant of the dissatisfaction with the Government of which recent by-elections have been eloquent.

DISAPPOINTED FARMERS.

When the condition of agriculture was raised—later at the same conference—there was again frank criticism directed at the Government's agricultural policy—or lack of policy. Colonel Guinness, the Minister of Agriculture, was put to make an apology, but the delegate showed little sign of being convinced.

It is a curious fact that new spirit of comradeship and unity in the Liberal party coincides with an outburst of conflict and dissensions in both the Tory and the Socialist ranks.

In fact, after an angry discussion the conference actually agreed to the following strong resolution of condemnation:—

"That this meeting considers that the depressed condition of agriculture has created among agriculturists a considerable feeling of disappointment with the Government's agricultural policy, which is doing harm to the party, and wishes to bring the matter to the notice of the Prime Minister, and begs the greatest sympathy may be shown to those engaged in this industry."

Houses, Merchandise and Mills

Are Insured Against Fire.

You have at your disposal the advice and experience of

Indian Insurance Companies.

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"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

—RAPID HARDENING—

USE IT AND SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Bombay House, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

WHY YOU SHOULD ADVERTISE.

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER.

If good wine needs no bush, why do manufacturers spend untold sums of money to advertise their products?

Does not the purchaser have to pay for all this costly publicity?

Answer.—Huge expenditure by hard-headed businessmen are usually essential or they would not make them. Certainly they do not advertise to reduce the price of newspapers and popular magazines, any more than to swell their own overhead expenses.

On the contrary, a survey of the situation shows that advertising is one of the major motive powers of trade, and as such a vital need of modern commerce. Those who have studied it assert that it insures increased production, higher wages, lower prices and better ways and means of living all round the circle.

Its methods may be crude, coarse, misleading and treacherous. Not a few fakes have been advantaged by it, and perhaps 10 per cent. of the hundreds of millions of dollars annually invested in the advertising is wasted. Yet its detrimental by-products are being exterminated by straightforward publicity. Scientific advertising can no more afford to deceive the public than can highly placed officials of the state.

Brainy dissertations on health, hygiene, domestic furnishings, automobiles and similar utilities or luxuries are often embellished with artistic drawings. As compositions they are frequently models of point and brevity. As honest representations they improve daily.

"The London Spectator" makes the astounding assertion that the advertisements of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York have saved 52,000 policy holders from dying in one year and netted the company about eleven million dollars. This plan combines altruism and self-interest to good purpose.

Yet it is not exceptional. It has been claimed that if all advertising were obliterated the price of pretty much everything in common use would soar, and three-quarters of our luxuries and the Magazines and Newspapers would vanish. The claim may be exaggerated, but it has sufficient truth in it to command attention.—"New York Herald Tribune."

HOME FOR INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

SWAMI BHAVANI DAYAL'S EFFORTS

BOMBAY, July 15.

Swami Bhawani Daya, who was member of Mr. Abdur Rahman's Deputation to India in 1925, and who has since remained in India, and taken part in founding Pravasi Bhavan, Home for Indian Immigrants, at Bahuara village in the District of Shahabad, Bihar, has arrived in Bombay and intends sailing for South Africa by S. S. "Khandala" on July 20. In an interview to the Associated Press, Bhawani Dayal said, that the Bhuvan was designed for Indians, who had returned from South Africa, and were unable to find a welcome in this country. They were taken in at the Bhuvan and accommodated, until they would find employment or be settled in land. In this connection, he said, he was arranging with some influential landowners of Bihar to purchase 33,000 acres of land in Kenya, which were destined for settlement of Indians, who had returned from South Africa, and did not desire to remain in India, but who were unable or unwilling to return to the Union. Bhawani Dayal expressed himself as very gratified at the Round Table Agreement, especially as regards repatriation, but his advice to Indians in Union was to remain wherever possible in South Africa and not return to this country.—A. P.

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DUCK BACK WATERPROOFS (Regtd.)

Best by Test

Manufactured by the Largest Waterproof Factory in Asia.

RUBBERPROOFED COATS	Rubberless Chemically Proofed Coats.
"Challenge"—Rs. 6/12, 7/15, 8/4	Duckback Trench— Rs. 25/-
"Universal"—Rs. 10/12.	
"Pioneer"—Rs. 11/15.	Duckback Raglen—
"Popular"—Rs. 15/-	Rs. 35/-
"Derby"—Rs. 20/-	„ Featherweight—
"Carlton"—Rs. 25/-	Rs. 40/

We also manufacture Umbrellas, Tarpaulines, Motorhoods Holdalls, etc.

Write for free large Illustrated Price List.

Waterproof Specialists :—

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Make the most of it.

Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.

Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and keep your Desk absolutely clear of it

Impossible ! NO.

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"FORTUNE INDICATOR"

or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drive out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc. etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future, because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2-8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.

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ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Re. 7/-
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:ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee Stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.
SALE PRICE Re. 7/- ONLY.
Write to:— SWAN HOUSE
P. B. 608, P. T. MADRAS.

Eminent Mussalmans

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patriots who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen. In the building up of our composite nationality Mahomedans no less than Hindus and Parsis have taken a leading part and an attempt is made in this volume to put on record not only the lives and doings of many leaders of Muslim thought in India but also to mark their distinctive contributions to the evolution of Indian polity and culture. Among such leaders have been reformers statesmen, judges, educationists, lawyers and politicians. Commencing from Sir Syed Ahmed, the story is brought down to this day.

CONTENTS.

Among the sketches in this volume are.—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnha, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, and The Ali Brothers.

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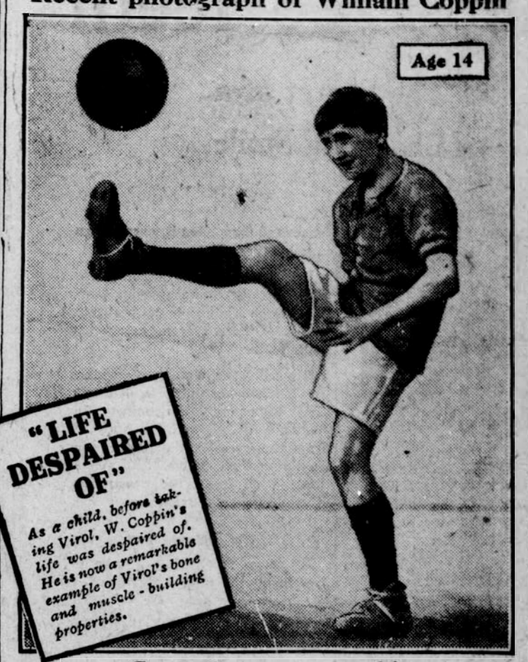
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